

THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE START AFRESH.

THE Notice of Motion which Mr. Miall has given in the House of Commons for the earliest day next session he may be able to secure, marks a new point of departure, to use a French phrase, for the movement which seeks the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control. It takes the form of an abstract resolution, and covers the whole ground of controversy relating to the union of Church and State. The following are its words:—"That the Establishment by law of the Churches of England and Scotland involves a violation of religious equality, deprives those Churches of the right of self-government, imposes duties on Parliament which it is incompetent to discharge, and is hurtful to the political and religious interests of the community, and, therefore, ought no longer to be maintained." We shall not speculate on what may probably befall this motion when it comes to be submitted to the House of Commons, nor shall we assume, what time and events alone can determine, that it will be the last of its kind submitted to the present Parliament. We think, however, we can discern both in the form of the motion of which notice has been given, and in the fact of its having been given before the holidays, a significance which will be likely to invest the subject with additional interest.

Of course, it is not our intention in the following observations to dilate upon the several allegations comprised in the resolution itself. It has been the principal business, we may say, of this journal, from its very commencement, to illustrate and to enforce, from week to week, the truths asserted in Mr. Miall's notice of motion. On the essential inequity involved in both the English and the Scotch Establishment, on the manner in which, and the extent to which, the union of Church and State in this country cripples the religious freedom of the Churches to which it applies, on the absurd unfitness of Parliament to perform the duties which this union devolves upon it, and on the spiritual and political evils resulting from the arrangement, it has been our habit, as our readers know, to descant, for many years past, with a frequency, or, as they may possibly suggest, an iteration of exposition, illustration, argument, and appeal, well-calculated to tax their endurance. We will not, therefore, discuss the subject-matter of the resolution, but we may be

permitted, we hope without offence, to say a word or two touching the policy of urging this question once more upon the attention of the House of Commons.

There are friends of the movement, we know, who deprecate the step which has just been taken, partly on the ground that it will embarrass the Liberals at the next general election; partly because it is assumed that external manifestations of hostility to the principle of Church Establishments rather neutralise than utilise the weakening tendency of internal dissensions; and partly because they have a strong suspicion that the question has been lifted into a Parliamentary position prematurely. Let us deal with the last of these objections first. Parliament, it is said, is not yet ripe for practically dealing with the question involved in the maintenance of Established Churches. In one sense this is certainly true. The time has not yet come for any of the recognised statesmen of the day to declare his intention of attempting to obtain a legislative settlement of the controversy. But it does not follow that because Parliament is indisposed to meddle with the question, and because Government—which is supposed to give practical expression to the will of Parliament—declines to do for English and Scotch Dissenters what it did for Irish Roman Catholics, we are justified in coming to a conclusion that any attempt to guide and stimulate the public mind in reference to the subject by means of Parliamentary discussion may be justly characterised as premature. A bill has been passed this very session, the object of which was discussed in an abstract form more than thirty years ago, and frequently, almost annually, throughout the intervening space of time, before the leading statesmen of the day acquiesced in the propriety of adopting it. The Irish Church question passed through the same gradual process of development into a political question convenient for a Minister and his party to handle with a view to final settlement. And so with regard to most great questions. They are never introduced into Parliament with a view to please a Parliamentary majority, or an existing Government. There is no reason why the Church Establishment question should take a different course. It is introduced, and, having been introduced, it is maintained, as a Parliamentary question, with a view simply to the importance of its own character and issues, quite irrespectively of what may be politically convenient or inconvenient to Ministers or to the Liberal party.

That the introduction of the question into Parliament will prove embarrassing to Liberals at the next general election we may regret, but we cannot allow such regret to mould the course of our proximate policy. It is not the only question which will then influence constituencies by the temporary Conservative feeling which it may be expected to elicit. But if we are never to be induced to march until the commencement of the march coincides with our individual or our party wishes, what reasonable prospect shall we have of reaching the position at which we aim? Besides, we are just now exposed, and probably shall be for some time to come, to a decided reaction in the public mind against all political and politico-ecclesiastical changes of serious magnitude. The tide of sentiment which carried the Irish Church Act, the enactment of Irish Land Laws, the abolition of Purchase in the Army,

the Education Bills, and, last of all, the Ballot, is now, and for some time past has been, visibly on the ebb. We know very well that after a while, and not without some fluctuations which will entail damage upon our party organisations, the tide will once more flow, and as it reaches its highest point will float into security some of those questions which for the present seem to be hopelessly excluded from the range of practical legislation. But it is both our duty and our policy, meanwhile, to prevent them, as far as possible, from drifting out of sight. The utmost power of steam that we may be able to put on will be insufficient, perhaps, to give any forward motion to the craft upon which we have embarked, or even to prevent it from being borne back by the force of the current to a seemingly greater distance from its port of destination. But, at any rate, it minimises the loss to be sustained, and keeps the head of the vessel steadily in the direction of the end which it seeks.

As to Churchmen working out the disestablishment of their Church as the accidental result of their own dissensions, we have no faith whatever in it. Such things do not happen independently of the intelligent conviction of the public. We have to leaven the mind of the people with the truths which in their combination present the idea of "a free Church in a free State." We must do this, if at all, by preliminary Parliamentary discussion. We cannot afford, in deference to the wishes of any Government, or to the convenience of any political party, to set aside the most effective means of instructing or stimulating public opinion which it is possible for us to command. Nor, indeed, does the discontinuance of our present movement depend upon our own choice. We shall be attacked along the whole line, even if we refuse to attack. We shall be assailed under heavier disadvantages than any to which we can be exposed by assuming the aggressive. We have a positive truth to advance, and it is always easier to do that with spirit than to maintain a merely negative position. At any rate, we may go forward, or strive to go forward, with that cheerfulness which usually attends a sincere endeavour to discharge the obligation which has been devolved upon us, and now, as heretofore, we are willing to leave the ultimate issue to Him in whose hands we know it to be placed.

THE ESTABLISHMENT AND THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

WE expected that the information which we have supplied on this subject would attract the attention, and excite the displeasure, of the supporters of the English Establishment. But we did not expect that it would take the Church Defence Institution six months—as it has done—to reply to our "mis-statements," and still less that that body would have to fall back, for the purpose, on the pen of such a writer as "the Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., D.C.L., Vicar of Vauxhall, Liverpool."*

The Doctor, after resting for a time from his statistical labours on behalf of the established order of things, comes forth refreshed like a giant. And he comes forth as vaingloriously as any giant of the Goliath order; for though

* See "The Church of England in the Rural Districts," forming a supplement to the *National Church*, for July, 1872.

he does not threaten to give our flesh "unto the fowls of the air, and to the beasts of the field," he does boastfully declare at the close of his performance—"Unmounted, we unhorse the assailant with his own spear: unarmed, we slay him with his own sword." It, however, takes him forty pages to accomplish this feat; though we are bound to add that this results partly from his determination to revive certain statistical deductions which most people had forgotten, and partly from his inveterate fondness for what is trivial or irrelevant. He is, as aforetime, personal and vulgar. "What brandy and salt are to one monomaniac," he says, "disendowment and disestablishment are to another." He has written what he has written because "there must be police and magistrates to protect the weak against the wicked." He hints that Mr. Miall has not "the slightest care for the rural districts of the country, except so far as a present purpose, and that not a very creditable one, can be served." It is further said of him that he has been obliged to "eat his own words," and "public opinion has compelled him to pipe in a much milder key, and he is now, forsooth, the devoted friend of the Church!" Our Supplement of the 3rd of January "really appears to be a grim joke, if it were not that Mr. Miall, finding his way harder and harder, is past joking long ago." And the last sentence is in harmony with what has preceded, viz.:-

"Who steals my purse steals trash"; but he who would for private purposes beguile us from the right paths into by-ways, or who would poison the fountains of public opinion, is anything but a benefactor of mankind. In all probability, however, the offender will find that he has for the present taken nothing by his motion; and it rests with himself whether or not we shall ever be called on again to perform that important duty indicated by Solomon in one of his triads, commencing, "a whip for the horse."

We ought to add that, as he writes of ourselves, so he writes of Nonconformists generally; the following being a fair specimen:-

Our friends of the Congregationalist and other bodies, who persist in occupying a position of hostility, are like a tradesman whose selfishness is greater than his honesty, and who, but for the coercion of the county court, would collect all his own accounts, yet never pay his debts. It is said, also, that the person known as a "black-leg" in a gambling-house claims all his winnings, but repudiates his losses. So it may be useful to show that the alleged responsibility of the Church involves merit as well as blame; and the man who, to serve some private purpose, will look to only one of these—we do not care which—is either a rogue or a fool, "especially a good deal of both."

Dr. Hume admits that he has never seen, "nor sought to see," "these marvellous Blue-books" from which all our evidence as to the physical and moral condition of the rural parishes has been drawn; and yet he has the hardihood to assert that it might have been easier for him "to get up a set of opposing quotations;" he not doubting that "these extracts contain less than half the truth, and therefore convey to the reader a falsehood." The commissioners entrusted with the inquiry say of the result, that it presents "a picture of the various conditions of agricultural life in England, so exact, so impartial, so valuable, both on account of fulness of detail and comprehensiveness of view," such as "has never before been presented for the consideration of Parliament and the public." Our critic, however, writing about volumes which he admits he has never seen, asserts that the classes inquired into "are only a fragment of the population in agricultural parishes or shires," that they are "persons exceptional in their circumstances, though numerous on the whole," and that "the inquiry respecting them embraces such topics merely as are incidental to clerical duty." He represents the commissioners as collecting "all the contradictory tittle-tattle" which "they could pick up from persons anxious to say something effective"—talks glibly of statements "of little or no value, being sometimes contradictory and sometimes by incompetent witnesses," and, generally, would have the public believe that the work done by the commissioners is about as valueless as they themselves think it to be valuable.

One compliment he does, indeed, involuntarily pay to ourselves; for much of the matter which he has employed in vindication of the Established Church and of the clergy he has extracted from the pages of our much-vituperated Supplement; but, so far as he is from regarding that circumstance as a proof of our fairness, that he characteristically calls it putting the accuser "into the criminal's dock" and convicting him "on his own evidence." Indeed, our scrupulous anxiety to be just and candid appears both to puzzle and to amuse the representative of the Church Defence Institution. For, after quoting a passage in which we distinctly disavowed the idea of making the Church of England responsible for all the physical and moral wretchedness to be found in English villages; admitting

that it was due to many causes, and furnished evidence "in support of an indictment against not one Church only, nor one class alone, but all Churches and all classes," he exclaims, with quite a momentary burst of generosity,—"this statement is, on the whole, true and fair," but adds, "that paragraph sets the whole ground from under the writer," whose "state of mind" he thus describes:-

He sits down to write an article damaging to the Church of England, and does his best in that way; but truth and honour oblige him to declare in passing that his indictment cannot be sustained. To those who hired him, however, and not his will, consents. The false title covers the whole article; the modification which truth demands is made incidentally in a subordinate paragraph. He is like a man who assails his neighbour's character in public, on the platform or in the press, and then fancies that a private and confidential apology is an ample amend. He is like a Balak. Some Balak appears to have hired him to curse our Israel, and he finds that if his utterances be examined, and their essence extracted, he can only bless.

We have observed that other writers have been as much confused and mistaken in estimating the exact character of our intentions in this matter as Dr. Hume shows himself to be. We have never asserted that "because the Church of England has not provided suitable dwellings for the labouring poor, therefore she should be disendowed and disestablished"; nor that "the Church is accountable for the civilisation of all, down to the outcast and serf"; nor that it is "to be held responsible for the social condition of the country"; nor that the existence of such a state of things as that disclosed by the commissioners is "an argument for her disendowment and disestablishment." The fact is, that the rural parishes question is not one of our raising. It is the upholders of the Establishment who have pressed the villages into their service; though they now complain of the irrelevancy of the facts which relate to these same villages. That the rural parishes are the abodes of peace, of happiness, and of virtue, and that the Church of England has made them such, is one of the delusions traceable to our poets and painters as much as to clerics and politicians; while the inquiry, "What would become of such parishes if the Church were disestablished?" has been asked by "Church defenders" as though their present state supplied an unanswerable argument against such a change. Well! we have simply been provoked into contrasting the actual with the ideal, and have replied to the inquiry, "What would be the state of the villages without a State-Church?" by asking what is it with such an institution, and by supplying an answer of an authoritative and decisive kind. And it has been, as we think, demonstrated, that, notwithstanding all the labours and self-sacrifice of the Established clergy—which we have cheerfully acknowledged:-

The Church has failed, and the clergy have failed, to effect that which both are credited with effecting. It may be that the ideal standard is one that cannot be reached; but it is certain that it has not been reached—and yet the Establishment is upheld on grounds which suppose that, instead of failure, there has been great success.

Dr. Hume's laboured pamphlet supplies a curious commentary on this explicit statement, extracted from the Supplement which he condemns. Instead of being a eulogium on the country parishes, as triumphs of the Establishment, it is an explanation and an apology. Instead of insisting that the *morale* of our villages is better than that of the urban population, it gives the reasons why it is worse. And its culminating point is, that if the Established clergy have failed to elevate the condition of the peasantry, they have failed after doing their best, and from causes for which they are not responsible. This, it must be admitted, is—to use a homely phrase—a great let down for the Establishment. Indeed, we can imagine no greater descent than from the dignified, however illusory, pleading of Sir Roundell Palmer to such unfortunate advocacy as that of Dr. Hume.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

ON Monday night, Mr. Miall gave notice in the House of Commons that as early as possible next session, he would submit the following motion:-"That, in the opinion of this House, the Establishment by law of the Churches of England and Scotland involves a violation of religious equality; deprives those Churches of the right of self-government; imposes upon Parliament duties which it is incompetent to discharge; and is hurtful to the religious and political interests of the community; and therefore ought no longer to be maintained."

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Church Association, as will be seen from our ecclesiastical intelligence, held a large meeting last week at the National Club to discuss the Bennett judgment. While the Evangelicals, at first, flouted this judgment, and, indeed, as our readers know, seemed to consider it to be rather a good thing than otherwise, they have, at last, been arriving at a rather opposite decision. It is clear, however, that they are extremely divided. This division was made very prominent in the course of the debates at the Church Association meeting. The first formal proceeding was the presentation of a protest against the recent decision of the Judicial Committee, to which, after the declarations of that Committee were recited, there was added another declaration, protesting that "whereas, since the Reformation, the main condition of the Church of England's existence as the Established Church of the nation has been its essentially Protestant character," and so on; and then thus:-

Now we, the undersigned, feeling constrained to contend earnestly for the truth, and to avoid all complicity whatever with false teaching, do most solemnly protest against the assumption that the Church of England can effectually maintain the doctrines affirmatively asserted in the judgment, while certain of her clergy use with impunity language which cannot be distinguished from the erroneous doctrines of the Church of Rome; we hereby declare our conviction that such teaching is contrary to the Word of God, and therefore dishonouring to our Master the Lord Jesus Christ; and that only by the maintenance of pure, Scriptural, and Protestant doctrine can the Church of England vindicate its character as a pillar and ground of the truth, and continue to deserve confidence as the National Church of this country.

This is very different, exceedingly different, altogether different, every way different to the position that was at first taken up by the Evangelical party. Very well. How was it dealt with at this meeting? Archdeacon Pree supported the protest, and Dr. Davis followed, but as soon as Dr. Davis sat down the Rev. Daniel Wilson expressed his hope that the meeting would not be carried away by feeling, and so moved that the Church Association declined to commit itself to any public protest against the judgment, or, as his amendment was worded, that the meeting decline to do it, which was the same thing, with that sort of transparent verbal covering in which so many Evangelicals so much delight. And so the debate went on, but it happened that Mr. Wilson's amendment was actually lost, and the original motion carried. Then a memorial to the archbishops and bishops was moved, reciting the main facts as to the recent decision, calling upon their spiritual lordships to do their duty, and assuring their spiritual lordships in the end, that unless they did their duty, the "Established Church of this Protestant kingdom" would be imperilled. Of course, the memorial met with an amendment which was to the effect that an Act of Parliament should be passed affirming Evangelical doctrine, but after a long time, the memorial was agreed to. Then Mr. Molyneux wanted another suit still further to define the doctrines of the Church, but it seemed that the Church Association had had enough of suits, and this proposal was generally condemned.

The importance of this meeting consists in the fact that it is a meeting of the men who prosecuted Mr. Bennett, and that it is an expression of their grievous disappointment at the results of the prosecution. Indeed, the *Record* now openly declares that "the judgment in the Bennett case is not a victory, but, on the contrary, a heavy blow and great discouragement to the stability of the Christian Protestantism of the Reformed Church of England." It adds that the Bennett judgment must not be accepted as final; but what shall we say of the following:-

The line is not yet drawn as to what amount of Sacramentarian heresy excludes a clergyman from the Church. But the Bennett judgment has cleared the ground for future operations, and, in spite of its incomprehensible contradictions, indicated the conditions of future success which will draw an effectual line between the Reformation doctrines and the Papacy. The framers of the Pall Mall protest wisely avoided a protest against the judgment of the Queen; but it would have been better and more intelligible to have called it a declaration.

Here we have the old "see-saw" again. "Future operations"! Why are they not taken in hand? "Reformation doctrines"! Where are they? Why cannot this matter be discussed with straightforward intellect?

One is inclined to ask much the same question with respect to the memorial to the archbishops in regard to the Athanasian Creed. We have referred before to this document, and, undoubtedly, Lord Shaftesbury has brought together a strong consensus of opinion on the part of the laity. The object of the memorial is a very simple one, viz., to render

the recital of the Athanasian Creed in the public services of the Church no longer compulsory. The archbishops, in reply, acknowledge the reasonableness of the request submitted to them, and, indeed, strengthen the case by citing high Church authorities against the use of the creed. But what is the practical result? They assure the memorialists that their best endeavours will not be wanting to bring this difficult question to a satisfactory solution; but, at the same time, they think that the "legitimate scruples" on the other side ought to be respected. So they intend to "devise some plan which will meet the wishes of that other large body," and, at the same time, meet the wishes of the memorialists. "Some plan" indicates that the archbishops have, at present, no plan at all. And, after all, why should "some plan" be necessary? Either the Athanasian Creed is true and it is right to use it, or it is untrue, and therefore it is not right to use it. What honest compromise can there be between these two positions? Or, if some compromise can be found, who can suppose that it will benefit the truth, or, what appears to be more important, the Establishment?

The bishops are riding the country upon the education question; and the Bishop of Peterboro' is particularly hard upon those who want to establish a religious but, at the same time, an undenominational system. The reference in the following language is to the signatories of the declaration in favour of Bible teaching:—

Some of its supporters were good enough to invent a religion which should be thoroughly unsectarian and Catholic—were good enough to devise certain forms of Catholic devotion and hymns to be used in the schools, proposing to establish in them this unsectarian and religious education. He wished to point out one fact in respect to this proposal—that, had its purposes succeeded, they would have succeeded in establishing a new religion in the country—a religion distinctly separate from all other religions by its non-sectarian character. It would have been a new religion, defined under Act of Parliament, established and endowed by the State; and the singular inconsistency of those who proposed that the State should pay masters to teach their new religion, their eclectic religion, in the schools, was this—that the very persons who disclaimed and protested against all State interference in the matter of education and religion were proposing that the State should first define, then establish, and then endow the new religion invented in the nineteenth century by a heterogeneous admixture of Dissenters and atheists.

We recognise this as not an honest description, but it shows what a thorough denominationalist will say. The Bishop of Lincoln talks much after the same manner. Says the bishop:—

About 1,500 years ago the Emperor Julian endeavoured to undermine Christianity by forbidding Christian schoolmasters to teach secular knowledge. In this insidious manner he hoped to barbarise Christianity, and so destroy the Church. But it had been reserved for our own age, as a consequence of our unhappy religious divisions, to declare by legislative enactments that in no schools examined by Government inspectors should religious knowledge be recognised, rewarded, or encouraged by the State, notwithstanding the fact that religious truth was the strongest bulwark of the peace and prosperity of the State itself. If religion was taught at all, it must be under certain restraints imposed by the school clock; it must be treated as marginal references, which might be easily lopped off in the binding.

This indicates, what we recently remarked upon, the growing and extreme dissatisfaction of Churchmen with the Education Act. They thought they had won everything when they carried it, and now! Well, now, the apple seems to be turning rotten in their hands.

The Education question has also come up in the Preliminary Committee of the Wesleyan Conference, where we find its most influential member, unexpectedly to ourselves, protesting against the denominational system. We refer to the Rev. William Arthur, who, it is reported, expressed his opinion that it was "unfriendly to Evangelical religion, and an anti-Bible system." He also charged the denominational theory with "converting many to secularism, as their only escape from denominationalism." Mr. Holland, the well-known leader of the Wesleyan Liberals, subsequently brought forward a motion in favour of a General Wesleyan Committee upon this subject, but the "order of the day" was carried against him. However, this systematic tabooing of unpleasant subjects cannot last long in the present state of the Wesleyan body.

What degree of importance is to be attached to the action of the Reformed French Church in the matter of the separation of the Church from the State we do not know, but it is unquestionable that the "Reformed" Church includes some, at least, of the most influential representatives of Protestantism in France,—a large number even of the "strictest" Protestants, who resemble the Scotch Presbyterians more than any other body. We have given, in another column, the decision of the Synod of this Church on the separation of Church

and State, from which it appears that, after a review of the state of parties, as well as the claims of principle, it was resolved that "the Reformed Church of France is disposed to accept with confidence, as far as concerns herself, separation from the State, when the Government shall judge it necessary for all forms of religion, and thinks well to invite the Church to separation." That is good!

THE RECENT DISESTABLISHMENT DEBATE.

(From the *Liberator* for August.)

The chief value of Mr. Miall's speech—taken in connection with the reply which it elicited—lay in the fact that it unreservedly and boldly enunciated those principles in respect to Church property, the advocacy of which has brought upon the speaker the revilings of the defenders of the Establishment all over the country. That disestablishment is the corollary of disestablishment—that the Church of England is a national institution, largely sustained by national resources—that it belongs to the whole people, as much as the army or navy—that the State has, therefore, the full right to inquire into the property it enjoys—that it is historically incorrect to assert that the bulk of the tithes was the creation of private benevolence and not of public law, and that the idea of "confiscation and sacrilege" in connection with the reappropriation of Church property has no foundation in law or in reason—all these positions were taken with a firmness which directly challenged a denial on the part of those who dispute their soundness.

But the denial did not come. Parliamentary patrons of the Church Defence Association were present, but none of them raised their voice to repeat in Parliament what they, or those whom they patronise, so vehemently assert out of doors. How was this? If they were able to controvert Mr. Miall's allegations, but advisedly refrained from doing so, what is to be said of the generalship which has given to that gentleman and his friends so great an advantage? Or, if they were unable to join issue with him with any hope of success, what is to be said of the part they have hitherto been playing? and how can they in future be parties to the repetition of the war cries which they have hitherto helped to raise? This is a view of the case which will, we hope, be vigorously pressed on every occasion on which the robbery and spoliation cry is hereafter raised. . . . But of all the tactical blunders committed during the debate, that involved in Mr. Cubitt's speech was surely the greatest. It was the speech of the Opposition, and occupied the same position, relatively, as did that of Sir Roundell Palmer last year. That was a speech to the purpose, however weak in argument and illusory in statement. Mr. Cubitt, on the contrary, left Mr. Miall's speech unanswered, and threw away time and ingenuity in proving much that nobody would deny, but that was utterly irrelevant to the point at issue. That Dissenters as well as Churchmen have some endowments, and that, while they object to sectarianism at the national universities, they are careful in regard to the admission of applicants into the Nonconformist ministry, were his main points; while Mr. Miall's challenge to him to show that Dissenting endowments and those of the Establishment occupied the same legal position was altogether unheeded.

Mr. Gladstone seemed determined that the Liberation Society should not get as much capital out of his speech this year as it undoubtedly did out of that of last. So he was jauntier, not to say slightly more contemptuous. One passage of his speech reminds us of a fact in the speaker's political history which, when his biography comes to be written—and may the day be distant!—will, no doubt, have due prominence. When Mr. Gladstone spoke of the "unreality" and of "the debating society" character of the discussion, he must have forgotten the fact that most of the great questions with the settlement of which his own name is associated have all passed through the same stage, but that at that stage he was among the opponents, and not the advocates, of the changes ultimately effected. The fact is, that these Parliamentary debates, which he seems to disparage as unreal, were among "the slow and restless forces of conviction" which, in one of his great Lancashire speeches, he spoke of as having brought him into the ranks of Liberalism. To him, undoubtedly, belongs the honour of settling the Church-rate question, the University Tests question, and the Irish Church question; but the honour of preparing the way for those great reforms belongs to others, who persisted in those debating society efforts of which, in relation to a question not yet ripe for settlement, he now disparagingly speaks. Nevertheless, Mr. Gladstone no more upholds the principle of an Establishment now than he did a year ago. He seems to be more impressed with the difficulties involved in disestablishment, and speaks as one who has no expectation that it will fall to his lot to undertake the mighty task. Never mind! Great and courageous statesmanship is not the monopoly of the present gifted leader of the Liberal party. The man will come with the time, and then the debates and the divisions on Mr. Miall's motions of 1871 and 1872 will be reckoned among the "slow and restless forces of conviction," the operation of which has made disestablishment not only possible, but inevitable also.

THE DEPUTIES OF THE THREE DENOMINATIONS.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Deputies of the Presbyterians, Independent, and Baptist denominations was held on Thursday afternoon at the City Terminus Hotel; Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., in the chair. After the preliminary business had been disposed of,

The Chairman remarked that the duty of the lay deputies was to protect the civil rights of Protestant Dissenters, and they had to exercise the utmost vigilance, to watch the proceedings of the Government on the one hand, and of Convocation, inclined to assume more authority, and to be more vigorous than it was formerly on the other, and generally to take charge of the civil interests of their constituents—the Protestant Dissenters of the United Kingdom. Of course, they had to deal briefly with legislative matters; and for this purpose they had a Parliamentary Committee constantly meeting during the session, to consider all bills which affected their rights. The session which was about to close had been a laborious and fruitful one, but there were not many subjects with which they had had especially to deal. With regard to the Burials Bill, which it was hoped would remove one of the remaining grievances of Dissenters, he had to report non-success up to the present time. The great objection to the existing state of things was that Dissenters were compelled to employ the services of the clergymen of the parish for burials; whereas, if the matter were optional, those services would, in many cases, be readily accepted. (Hear, hear.) The second reading of the bill was carried on Feb. 14, by a majority of 71, and great credit was due to Mr. Osborne Morgan for his persevering spirit; but by a technical objection, taken unexpectedly at about two o'clock in the morning of June 25, the bill was lost. The question must, therefore remain open till next session, and he hoped that in the interval Dissenters throughout the country and generous Churchmen would rally their strength to obtain perfect religious equality. Mr. Morgan's bill not being liked in the House of Lords, a measure called "The Burial Grounds Bill" was introduced there. It had been dropped, and had it reached the House of Commons it would on account of some objectionable provisions have been strenuously opposed there on behalf of the Dissenters. The Sites for Places of Worship Bill had been subjected to some amendment, but he thought that on the whole it was desirable to accept it in its altered form. The Charitable Trusts Incorporation Bill, which had already received the royal assent, would afford much greater facilities than now existed with regard to the trusteeship of chapels and the cost of new appointments. The Committee on the University (Dublin) Tests Bill was fixed for July 30; but not being a prophet, he would express no opinion with respect to the probable fate of that measure. They must all have been interested in the able and instructive speech delivered by Mr. Edward Miall, in connection with his motion for a return of the property belonging to the Established Churches of the land. He (the Chairman) did not think the discussion on the occasion worthy of the subject; but Mr. Miall had rendered great service to their cause by sounding a note similar to that which he sounded some years ago in reference to the Establishment in Ireland, and by showing in such a moderate, temperate, and persistent manner that nothing would satisfy the people of this country but perfect religious equality. After remarking that the Juries Bill, which affected clergymen and Dissenting ministers, had been postponed till next session, and calling attention to the Union of Benefices Bill, the second reading of which is fixed for this day (Wednesday), Mr. Reed bore testimony to the assiduity with which the Parliamentary Committee performed its arduous duties. (Cheers.)

The following resolutions were then successively adopted:—

Moved by Mr. J. Bennett, seconded by Mr. Samuel Ives:—"That the deputies view with satisfaction the passing of the Charitable Trustees Incorporation Act, and request the committee to make known its provisions to their constituents. That the thanks of the deputies be presented to Mr. J. Hinde Palmer, Q.C., M.P., for the great trouble he has taken in reference to the preparation and passing of the bill."

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he does not threaten to give our flesh "unto the fowls of the air, and to the beasts of the field," he does boastfully declare at the close of his performance—"Unmounted, we unhorse the assailant with his own spear: unarmed, we slay him with his own sword." It, however, takes him forty pages to accomplish this feat; though we are bound to add that this results partly from his determination to revive certain statistical deductions which most people had forgotten, and partly from his inveterate fondness for what is trivial or irrelevant. He is, as aforesaid, personal and vulgar. "What brandy and salt are to one monomaniac," he says, "disendowment and disestablishment are to another." He has written what he has written because "there must be police and magistrates to protect the weak against the wicked." He hints that Mr. Miall has not "the slightest care for the rural districts of the country, except so far as a present purpose, and that not a very creditable one, can be served." It is further said of him that he has been obliged to "eat his own words," and "public opinion has compelled him to pipe in a much milder key, and he is now, forsooth, the devoted friend of the Church!" Our Supplement of the 3rd of January "really appears to be a grim joke, if it were not that Mr. Miall, finding his way harder and harder, is past joking long ago." And the last sentence is in harmony with what has preceded, viz. :—

"Who steals my purse steals trash"; but he who would for private purposes beguile us from the right paths into by-ways, or who would poison the fountains of public opinion, is anything but a benefactor of mankind. In all probability, however, the offender will find that he has for the present taken nothing by his motion; and it rests with himself whether or not we shall ever be called on again to perform that important duty indicated by Solomon in one of his triads, commencing, "a whip for the horse."

We ought to add that, as he writes of ourselves, so he writes of Nonconformists generally; the following being a fair specimen :—

Our friends of the Congregationalist and other bodies, who persist in occupying a position of hostility, are like a tradesman whose selfishness is greater than his honesty, and who, but for the coercion of the county court, would collect all his own accounts, yet never pay his debts. It is said, also, that the person known as a "black-leg" in a gambling-house claims all his winnings, but repudiates his losses. So it may be useful to show that the alleged responsibility of the Church involves merit as well as blame; and the man who, to serve some private purpose, will look to only one of these—we do not care which—is either a rogue or a fool, "especially a good deal of both."

Dr. Hume admits that he has never seen, "nor sought to see," "these marvellous Blue-books" from which all our evidence as to the physical and moral condition of the rural parishes has been drawn; and yet he has the hardihood to assert that it might have been easier for him "to get up a set of opposing quotations"; he not doubting that "these extracts contain less than half the truth, and therefore convey to the reader a falsehood." The commissioners entrusted with the inquiry say of the result, that it presents "a picture of the various conditions of agricultural life in England, so exact, so impartial, so valuable, both on account of fulness of detail and comprehensiveness of view," such as "has never before been presented for the consideration of Parliament and the public." Our critic, however, writing about volumes which he admits he has never seen, asserts that the classes inquired into "are only a fragment of the population in agricultural parishes or shires," that they are "persons exceptional in their circumstances, though numerous on the whole," and that "the inquiry respecting them embraces such topics merely as are incidental to clerical duty." He represents the commissioners as collecting "all the contradictory tittle-tattle" which "they could pick up from persons anxious to say something effective"—talks glibly of statements "of little or no value, being sometimes contradictory and sometimes by incompetent witnesses," and, generally, would have the public believe that the work done by the commissioners is about as valueless as they themselves think it to be valuable.

One compliment he does, indeed, involuntarily pay to ourselves; for much of the matter which he has employed in vindication of the Established Church and of the clergy he has extracted from the pages of our much-vituperated Supplement; but, so far is he from regarding that circumstance as a proof of our fairness, that he characteristically calls it putting the accuser "into the criminal's dock" and convicting him "on his own evidence." Indeed, our scrupulous anxiety to be just and candid appears both to puzzle and to amuse the representative of the Church Defence Institution. For, after quoting a passage in which we distinctly disavowed the idea of making the Church of England responsible for all the physical and moral wretchedness to be found in English villages; admitting

that it was due to many causes, and furnished evidence "in support of an indictment against not one Church only, nor one class alone, but all Churches and all classes," he exclaims, with quite a momentary burst of generosity,—"this statement is, on the whole, true and fair"; but adds, "that paragraph cuts the whole ground from under the writer," whose "state of mind" he thus describes :—

He sits down to indite an article damaging to the Church of England, and does his best in that way; but truth and honour oblige him to declare in passing that his indictment cannot be sustained. To those who hired him, his poverty, and not his will, consents. The false title covers the whole article; the modification which truth demands is made incidentally in a subordinate paragraph. He is like a man who assails his neighbour's character in public, on the platform or in the press, and then fancies that a private and confidential apology is an ample amend. He is like a Balaam. Some Balak appears to have hired him to curse our Israel, and he finds that if his utterances be examined, and their essence extracted, he can only bless.

We have observed that other writers have been as much confused and mistaken in estimating the exact character of our intentions in this matter as Dr. Hume shows himself to be. We have never asserted that "because the Church of England has not provided suitable dwellings for the labouring poor, therefore she should be disendowed and disestablished"; nor that "the Church is accountable for the civilisation of all, down to the outcast and serf"; nor that it is "to be held responsible for the social condition of the country"; nor that the existence of such a state of things as that disclosed by the commissioners is "an argument for her disendowment and disestablishment." The fact is, that the rural parishes question is not one of our raising. It is the upholders of the Establishment who have pressed the villages into their service; though they now complain of the irrelevancy of the facts which relate to these same villages. That the rural parishes are the abodes of peace, of happiness, and of virtue, and that the Church of England has made them such, is one of the delusions traceable to our poets and painters as much as to clerics and politicians; while the inquiry, "What would become of such parishes if the Church were disestablished?" has been asked by "Church defenders" as though their present state supplied an unanswerable argument against such a change. Well! we have simply been provoked into contrasting the actual with the ideal, and have replied to the inquiry, "What would be the state of the villages without a State-Church?" by asking what is it with such an institution, and by supplying an answer of an authoritative and decisive kind. And it has been, as we think, demonstrated, that, notwithstanding all the labours and self-sacrifice of the Established clergy—which we have cheerfully acknowledged :—

The Church has failed, and the clergy have failed, to effect that which both are credited with effecting. It may be that the ideal standard is one that cannot be reached; but it is certain that it has not been reached—and yet the Establishment is upheld on grounds which suppose that, instead of failure, there has been great success.

Dr. Hume's laboured pamphlet supplies a curious commentary on this explicit statement, extracted from the Supplement which he condemns. Instead of being a eulogium on the country parishes, as triumphs of the Establishment, it is an explanation and an apology. Instead of insisting that the morale of our villages is better than that of the urban population, it gives the reasons why it is worse. And its culminating point is, that if the Established clergy have failed to elevate the condition of the peasantry, they have failed after doing their best, and from causes for which they are not responsible. This, it must be admitted, is—to use a homely phrase—a great let down for the Establishment. Indeed, we can imagine no greater descent than from the dignified, however illusory, pleading of Sir Roundell Palmer to such unfortunate advocacy as that of Dr. Hume.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

ON Monday night, Mr. Miall gave notice in the House of Commons that as early as possible next session, he would submit the following motion :—"That, in the opinion of this House, the Establishment by law of the Churches of England and Scotland involves a violation of religious equality; deprives those Churches of the right of self-government; imposes upon Parliament duties which it is incompetent to discharge; and is hurtful to the religious and political interests of the community; and therefore ought no longer to be maintained."

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Church Association, as will be seen from our ecclesiastical intelligence, held a large meeting last week at the National Club to discuss the Bennett judgment. While the Evangelicals, at first, flouted this judgment, and, indeed, as our readers know, seemed to consider it to be rather a good thing than otherwise, they have, at last, been arriving at a rather opposite decision. It is clear, however, that they are extremely divided. This division was made very prominent in the course of the debates at the Church Association meeting. The first formal proceeding was the presentation of a protest against the recent decision of the Judicial Committee, to which, after the declarations of that Committee were recited, there was added another declaration, protesting that "whereas, since the Reformation, the main condition of the Church of England's existence as the Established Church of the nation has been its essentially Protestant character," and so on; and then thus :—

Now we, the undersigned, feeling constrained to contend earnestly for the truth, and to avoid all complicity whatever with false teaching, do most solemnly protest against the assumption that the Church of England can effectually maintain the doctrines affirmatively asserted in the judgment, while certain of her clergy use with impunity language which cannot be distinguished from the erroneous doctrines of the Church of Rome; we hereby declare our conviction that such teaching is contrary to the Word of God, and therefore dishonouring to our Master the Lord Jesus Christ; and that only by the maintenance of pure, Scriptural, and Protestant doctrine can the Church of England vindicate its character as a pillar and ground of the truth, and continue to deserve confidence as the National Church of this country.

This is very different, exceedingly different, altogether different, every way different to the position that was at first taken up by the Evangelical party. Very well. How was it dealt with at this meeting? Archdeacon Prest supported the protest, and Dr. Davis followed, but as soon as Dr. Davis sat down the Rev. Daniel Wilson expressed his hope that the meeting would not be carried away by feeling, and so moved that the Church Association declined to commit itself to any public protest against the judgment, or, as his amendment was worded, that the meeting decline to do it, which was the same thing, with that sort of transparent verbal covering in which so many Evangelicals so much delight. And so the debate went on, but it happened that Mr. Wilson's amendment was actually lost, and the original motion carried. Then a memorial to the archbishops and bishops was moved, reciting the main facts as to the recent decision, calling upon their spiritual lordships to do their duty, and assuring their spiritual lordships in the end, that unless they did their duty, the "Established Church of this Protestant kingdom" would be imperilled. Of course, the memorial met with an amendment which was to the effect that an Act of Parliament should be passed affirming Evangelical doctrine, but after a long time, the memorial was agreed to. Then Mr. Molyneux wanted another suit still further to define the doctrines of the Church, but it seemed that the Church Association had had enough of suits, and this proposal was generally condemned.

The importance of this meeting consists in the fact that it is a meeting of the men who prosecuted Mr. Bennett, and that it is an expression of their grievous disappointment at the results of the prosecution. Indeed, the *Record* now openly declares that "the judgment in the Bennett case is not a victory, but, on the contrary, a heavy blow and great discouragement to the stability of the Christian Protestantism of the Reformed Church of England." It adds that the Bennett judgment must not be accepted as final; but what shall we say of the following?—

The line is not yet drawn as to what amount of Sacramentarian heresy excludes a clergyman from the Church. But the Bennett judgment has cleared the ground for future operations, and, in spite of its incomprehensible contradictions, indicated the conditions of future success which will draw an effectual line between the Reformation doctrines and the Papacy. The framers of the Pall Mall protest wisely avoided a protest against the judgment of the Queen; but it would have been better and more intelligible to have called it a declaration.

Here we have the old "see-saw" again. "Future operations"! Why are they not taken in hand? "Reformation doctrines"! Where are they? Why cannot this matter be discussed with straightforward intellect?

One is inclined to ask much the same question with respect to the memorial to the archbishops in regard to the Athanasian Creed. We have referred before to this document, and, undoubtedly, Lord Shaftesbury has brought together a strong consensus of opinion on the part of the laity. The object of the memorial is a very simple one, viz., to render

the recital of the Athanasian Creed in the public services of the Church no longer compulsory. The archbishops, in reply, acknowledge the reasonableness of the request submitted to them, and, indeed, strengthen the case by citing high Church authorities against the use of the creed. But what is the practical result? They assure the memorialists that their best endeavours will not be wanting to bring this difficult question to a satisfactory solution; but, at the same time, they think that the "legitimate scruples" on the other side ought to be respected. So they intend to "devise some plan which will meet the wishes of that other large body," and, at the same time, meet the wishes of the memorialists. "Some plan" indicates that the archbishops have, at present, no plan at all. And, after all, why should "some plan" be necessary? Either the Athanasian Creed is true and it is right to use it, or it is untrue, and therefore it is not right to use it. What honest compromise can there be between these two positions? Or, if some compromise can be found, who can suppose that it will benefit the truth, or, what appears to be more important, the Establishment?

The bishops are riding the country upon the education question; and the Bishop of Peterboro' is particularly hard upon those who want to establish a religious but, at the same time, an undenominational system. The reference in the following language is to the signatories of the declaration in favour of Bible teaching:—

Some of its supporters were good enough to invent a religion which should be thoroughly unsectarian and Catholic—were good enough to devise certain forms of Catholic devotion and hymns to be used in the schools, proposing to establish in them this unsectarian and religious education. He wished to point out one fact in respect to this proposal—that, had its purposes succeeded, they would have succeeded in establishing a new religion in the country—a religion distinctly separate from all other religions by its non-sectarian character. It would have been a new religion, defined under Act of Parliament, established and endowed by the State; and the singular inconsistency of those who proposed that the State should pay masters to teach their new religion, their eclectic religion, in the schools, was this—that the very persons who disclaimed and protested against all State interference in the matter of education and religion were proposing that the State should first define, then establish, and then endow the new religion invented in the nineteenth century by a heterogeneous admixture of Dissenters and atheists.

We recognise this as not an honest description, but it shows what a thorough denominationalist will say. The Bishop of Lincoln talks much after the same manner. Says the bishop:—

About 1,500 years ago the Emperor Julian endeavoured to undermine Christianity by forbidding Christian schoolmasters to teach secular knowledge. In this insidious manner he hoped to barbarise Christianity, and so destroy the Church. But it had been reserved for our own age, as a consequence of our unhappy religious divisions, to declare by legislative enactments that in no schools examined by Government inspectors should religious knowledge be recognised, rewarded, or encouraged by the State, notwithstanding the fact that religious truth was the strongest bulwark of the peace and prosperity of the State itself. If religion was taught at all, it must be under certain restraints imposed by the school clock; it must be treated as marginal references, which might be easily lopped off in the binding.

This indicates, what we recently remarked upon, the growing and extreme dissatisfaction of Churchmen with the Education Act. They thought they had won everything when they carried it, and now! Well, now, the apple seems to be turning rotten in their hands.

The Education question has also come up in the Preliminary Committee of the Wesleyan Conference, where we find its most influential member, unexpectedly to ourselves, protesting against the denominational system. We refer to the Rev. William Arthur, who, it is reported, expressed his opinion that it was "unfriendly to Evangelical religion, and an anti-Bible system." He also charged the denominational theory with "converting many to secularism, as their only escape from denominationalism." Mr. Holland, the well-known leader of the Wesleyan Liberals, subsequently brought forward a motion in favour of a General Wesleyan Committee upon this subject, but the "order of the day" was carried against him. However, this systematic tabooing of unpleasant subjects cannot last long in the present state of the Wesleyan body.

What degree of importance is to be attached to the action of the Reformed French Church in the matter of the separation of the Church from the State we do not know, but it is unquestionable that the "Reformed" Church includes some, at least, of the most influential representatives of Protestantism in France,—a large number even of the "strictest" Protestants, who resemble the Scotch Presbyterians more than any other body. We have given, in another column, the decision of the Synod of this Church on the separation of Church

and State, from which it appears that, after a review of the state of parties, as well as the claims of principle, it was resolved that "the Reformed Church of France is disposed to accept with confidence, as far as concerns herself, separation from the State, when the Government shall judge it necessary for all forms of religion, and thinks well to invite the Church to separation." That is good!

THE RECENT DISESTABLISHMENT DEBATE.

(From the *Liberator* for August.)

The chief value of Mr. Miall's speech—taken in connection with the replies which it elicited—lay in the fact that it unreservedly and boldly enunciated those principles in respect to Church property, the advocacy of which has brought upon the speaker the revilings of the defenders of the Establishment all over the country. That disestablishment is the corollary of disestablishment—that the Church of England is a national institution, largely sustained by national resources—that it belongs to the whole people, as much as the army or navy—that the State has, therefore, the full right to inquire into the property it enjoys—that it is historically incorrect to assert that the bulk of the tithes was the creation of private benevolence and not of public law, and that the idea of "confiscation and sacrilege" in connection with the reappropriation of Church property has no foundation in law or in reason—all these positions were taken with a firmness which directly challenged a denial on the part of those who dispute their soundness.

But the denial did not come. Parliamentary patrons of the Church Defence Association were present, but none of them raised their voice to repeat in Parliament what they, or those whom they patronise, so vehemently assert out of doors. How was this? If they were able to controvert Mr. Miall's allegations, but advisedly refrained from doing so, what is to be said of the generalship which has given to that gentleman and his friends so great an advantage? Or, if they were unable to join issue with him with any hope of success, what is to be said of the part they have hitherto been playing? and how can they in future be parties to the repetition of the war cries which they have hitherto helped to raise? This is a view of the case which will, we hope, be vigorously pressed on every occasion on which the robbery and spoliation cry is hereafter raised. . . . But of all the tactical blunders committed during the debate, that involved in Mr. Cubitt's speech was surely the greatest. It was the speech of the Opposition, and occupied the same position, relatively, as did that of Sir Roundell Palmer last year. That was a speech to the purpose, however weak in argument and illusory in statement. Mr. Cubitt, on the contrary, left Mr. Miall's speech unanswered, and threw away time and ingenuity in proving much that nobody would deny, but that was utterly irrelevant to the point at issue. That Dissenters as well as Churchmen have some endowments, and that, while they object to sectarianism at the national universities, they are careful in regard to the admission of applicants into the Nonconformist ministry, were his main points; while Mr. Miall's challenge to him to show that Dissenting endowments and those of the Establishment occupied the same legal position was altogether unheeded.

Mr. Gladstone seemed determined that the Liberation Society should not get as much capital out of his speech this year as it undoubtedly did out of that of last. So he was jauntier, not to say slightly more contemptuous. One passage of his speech reminds us of a fact in the speaker's political history which, when his biography comes to be written—and may the day be distant!—will, no doubt, have due prominence. When Mr. Gladstone spoke of the "unreality," and of "the debating society" character of the discussion, he must have forgotten the fact that most of the great questions with the settlement of which his own name is associated have all passed through the same stage, but that at that stage he was among the opponents, and not the advocates, of the changes ultimately effected. The fact is, that these Parliamentary debates, which he seems to disparage as unreal, were among "the slow and resistless forces of conviction" which, in one of his great Lancashire speeches, he spoke of as having brought him into the ranks of Liberalism. To him, undoubtedly, belongs the honour of settling the Church-rate question, the University Tests question, and the Irish Church question; but the honour of preparing the way for those great reforms belongs to others, who persisted in those debating society efforts of which, in relation to a question not yet ripe for settlement, he now disparagingly speaks. Nevertheless, Mr. Gladstone no more upholds the principle of an Establishment now than he did a year ago. He seems to be more impressed with the difficulties involved in disestablishment, and speaks as one who has no expectation that it will fall to his lot to undertake the mighty task. Never mind! Great and courageous statesmanship is not the monopoly of the present gifted leader of the Liberal party. The man will come with the time, and then the debates and the divisions on Mr. Miall's motions of 1871 and 1872 will be reckoned among the "slow and resistless forces of conviction," the operation of which has made disestablishment not only possible, but inevitable also.

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The Chairman remarked that the duty of the lay deputies was to protect the civil rights of Protestant Dissenters, and they had to exercise the utmost vigilance, to watch the proceedings of the Government on the one hand, and of Convocation, inclined to assume more authority, and to be more vigorous than it was formerly on the other, and generally to take charge of the civil interests of their constituents—the Protestant Dissenters of the United Kingdom. Of course, they had to deal briefly with legislative matters; and for this purpose they had a Parliamentary Committee constantly meeting during the session, to consider all bills which affected their rights. The session which was about to close had been a laborious and fruitful one, but there were not many subjects with which they had had especially to deal. With regard to the Burials Bill, which it was hoped would remove one of the remaining grievances of Dissenters, he had to report non-success up to the present time. The great objection to the existing state of things was that Dissenters were compelled to employ the services of the clergymen of the parish for burials; whereas, if the matter were optional, those services would, in many cases, be readily accepted. (Hear, hear.) The second reading of the bill was carried on Feb. 14, by a majority of 71, and great credit was due to Mr. Osborne Morgan for his persevering spirit; but by a technical objection, taken unexpectedly at about two o'clock in the morning of June 25, the bill was lost. The question must, therefore remain open till next session, and he hoped that in the interval Dissenters throughout the country and generous Churchmen would rally their strength to obtain perfect religious equality. Mr. Morgan's bill not being liked in the House of Lords, a measure called "The Burial Grounds Bill" was introduced there. It had been dropped, and had it reached the House of Commons it would on account of some objectionable provisions have been strenuously opposed there on behalf of the Dissenters. The Sites for Places of Worship Bill had been subjected to some amendment, but he thought that on the whole it was desirable to accept it in its altered form. The Charitable Trusts Incorporation Bill, which had already received the royal assent, would afford much greater facilities than now existed with regard to the trusteeship of chapels and the cost of new appointments. The Committee on the University (Dublin) Tests Bill was fixed for July 30; but not being a prophet, he would express no opinion with respect to the probable fate of that measure. They must all have been interested in the able and instructive speech delivered by Mr. Edward Miall, in connection with his motion for a return of the property belonging to the Established Churches of the land. He (the Chairman) did not think the discussion on the occasion worthy of the subject; but Mr. Miall had rendered great service to their cause by sounding a note similar to that which he sounded some years ago in reference to the Establishment in Ireland, and by showing in such a moderate, temperate, and persistent manner that nothing would satisfy the people of this country but perfect religious equality. After remarking that the Juries Bill, which affected clergymen and Dissenting ministers, had been postponed till next session, and calling attention to the Union of Benefices Bill, the second reading of which is fixed for this day (Wednesday), Mr. Reed bore testimony to the assiduity with which the Parliamentary Committee performed its arduous duties. (Cheers.)

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by being prohibited from burying in parish churchyards except under the provisions of the Act of Uniformity, and the violation thereby of the principles of religious equality."

Moved by Mr. Joseph Clarke, seconded by Mr. Josiah Bishop:—"That the thanks of the deputies be presented to Mr. Edward Miall, M.P., for his persevering efforts to obtain religious freedom and equality. That the success which attended his former efforts to obtain the disendowment and disestablishment of the Church of Ireland, and the beneficial effects resulting from such disestablishment, encourage the friends of religious liberty to apply the same principle to the Established Churches of England and Scotland. The deputies view with satisfaction the progress of public opinion in favour of complete religious liberty, and trust that ere long they shall witness the freedom of Christian Churches from the trammels of the State."

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

SUSPENSION OF THE REV. JAMES PURCHAS.

The case of the Rev. James Purchas, of Brighton, was again before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Wednesday, when, upon the application of Dr. Stephens, the rev. gentleman was suspended from the office as well as from the income of his living for one year. An order to this effect will be served upon the Bishop of Chichester.

The *Church Herald* says that the act of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in proceeding to the extremity of suspending Mr. Purchas from his benefice at St. James's Chapel, Brighton, will probably bring the question of Church and State in such matters to a crisis, not only as respects the committee's assumed jurisdiction over its victim in this particular case, but as to its right to deal with the spiritualities of the Church at all in so arbitrary a fashion, or in any manner whatever. Mr. Purchas, it must be remembered, has never recognised the Judicial Committee as a Church Court—which, in fact it is not. He has never appeared to the action it has adjudicated upon. And, it must be remembered, also, that there are several thousands of the clergy—their very *élite*, in fact, it may be truly said—who have signed a declaration, or remonstrance, against the judgment of the Judicial Committee, which is tantamount to a resistance of its authority—or, at any rate, it amounts to an ignoring of its jurisdiction in such a case. All who have signed that remonstrance are in some measure committed to an opposition to the extreme course that has now been taken by the Judicial Committee, and which is but a carrying out of the judgment that they remonstrated against, and declared their determination to resist.

The *Church Times* says that Mr. Purchas has instructed his Proctor, Mr. Brooks, to apply for a prohibition against the sentence just passed by the Privy Council.

The *John Bull* learns that the Bishop of Chichester will take no part—unless compelled by court of law—in the Purchas matter.

THE CHURCH ASSOCIATION AND THE BENNETT JUDGMENT.

On Monday afternoon a conference, convened by the Church Association, was held in the large room of the National Club, Whitehall-gardens, "to consider the desirability of adopting a lay memorial to the archbishops and bishops, and a protest on the subject of the recent Bennett judgment." The chair was occupied by Mr. G. Hoare, president of the Church Association, and a very numerous assembly, including forty delegates from branches of the association, were present.

The CHAIRMAN said that so far as the appeal to the various branches of the association was concerned it had been thoroughly successful. They had no less than forty delegates of the branches present, and of the remaining branches there were thirty not represented who had signified their approval of the protest which had been drawn up. There were forty-two vice-presidents and members of the general committee who had also given their approval. There were thirty-three branches not represented there who had signified their approval of the memorial, and forty-three vice-presidents and members of the general committee.

Archdeacon PRIST moved the adoption of a protest which had been drawn up, professing to be a "protest against Romish teaching in the Church of England." It set forth at some length the various points in the Bennett judgment, and concluded as follows:—

Whereas since the Reformation the main condition of the Church of England's existence as the Established Church of the nation has been its essentially Protestant character, and its martyrs laid down their lives rather than accept the grievous errors of the Church of Rome now substantially affirmed by Mr. Bennett; now, we, the undersigned, feeling constrained to contend earnestly for the truth, and to avoid all complicity whatever with false teaching, do most solemnly protest against the assumption that the Church of England can effectually maintain the doctrines affirmatively asserted in the judgment, while certain of her clergy use language which cannot be distinguished from the erroneous doctrines of the Church of Rome; we hereby declare our conviction that such teaching is contrary to the Word of God, and therefore dishonouring to our Master, the Lord Jesus Christ, and that only by the maintenance of pure, Scriptural, and Protestant doctrine can the Church of England vindicate its character as a pillar

and ground of the truth, and continue to deserve confidence as the National Church of the country.

The speaker contended that it was not a protest against the Court of Appeal, but against the Romish teaching in the Church of England. Whilst he did not repudiate the decision of the Privy Council, he could not understand some of the maxims which had been laid down. One of them was this—that because an offence was highly penal, therefore excuses, explanations, which would have been accounted for in a less highly penal case must be admitted. Whilst a man who had done a great evil was allowed to explain, the man who had done small evil would have had his explanation censured with extreme rigour.

Dr. DAVIS, secretary of the Religious Tract Society, seconded the motion. They were extremely thankful that the true doctrines of the Church of England had been so clearly laid down on the three great and important subjects—the presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper, the adoration of Christ as present therein, and the propitiatory offering. The Church of England had reason to be thankful for the decision which had been given, which had cleared away all ambiguity on these points. (Hear.) The court had adopted the Old Bailey practice, and had given Mr. Bennett the benefit of the doubt, and acquitted him; but at the same time they had affirmed the doctrines of the Church of England. The effect of the judgment throughout the nation and in the colonies was that Mr. Bennett had been acquitted, and that he was legally protected by that grave judgment. What then was to be done? There was no other course to pursue than to protest and address the bishops, and he hoped they would be awakened to a real sense of the difficulties of the question. He thought it most desirable to stir up the public mind on the subject, and to get the people generally to join in this protest. It might be said that it was not likely that they wanted a million of people to join in this protest, but he trusted they would be able to do so, and was of opinion that if they did not get half-a-million they might as well put the protest in the fire.

The Rev. DANIEL WILSON trusted that the meeting would not be carried away by any feelings of the moment, but look forward to what was its duty at this important crisis. The question arose, if the Privy Council had established those great doctrines to which they were all attached, and had only allowed Mr. Bennett to go off as it were in a doubtful manner, how far was it desirable that the Church Association should connect itself with a public protest of this kind. He felt very anxious on this point. Should the Church Association, which had hitherto acted with such thorough unanimity of feeling, and had been so much respected as the guide of public opinion, commit themselves in this solemn manner to a protest which he could not help regarding as a protest against the judges. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") A million of signatures had been spoken of. He did not believe that 10,000 would be obtained. He concluded by moving as an amendment:—

That this meeting declines to commit itself to any public protest against the Bennett judgment.

Colonel HAVILAND seconded the amendment. The Rev. D. T. K. DRUMMOND, of Edinburgh, supported the protest, and expressed a hope that every effort would be used to give it proper effect. Colonel SAVILE, of Bristol, spoke in support of the protest. The Rev. J. MILLS, of Peterborough, said that he himself was not disappointed at the decision which had been given in Mr. Bennett's case. The doctrines of the Church of England had come out as clear as a bell, but he thought it desirable to go in for a further reformation. Mr. MOLINEUX, of Liverpool, thought that instead of protesting they ought to go to work and endeavour to obtain a case perfectly clear and free from doubt. The Rev. J. C. RYLE thought it incumbent on the Church Association, supported as it was by the public and by public contributions, to come to some decision on this matter. They owed it to the Evangelical body and to the laity to express their dissatisfaction at what had taken place, and they owed it to the churches abroad to let them know whether the Church of England was going back to the Church of Rome. (Hear.) He protested against the world being allowed to suppose that the Association had won a victory when it had won no victory at all. If the protest was too strong, let it be toned down. (No, no.) Dr. BLAKENEY thought it would be desirable, if possible, to institute a new suit in order to ascertain whether the Church of England allowed the doctrine of the reception by the wicked. He objected to the protest because it did not commemorate the fact that the judges had protested against the language used by Mr. Bennett, and because it did not deal fairly with the subject, because it failed to call attention to the incompleteness of the case. Lord FITZWALTER said that, supposing all present to be united, there was not a word in the protest to which any one could object. (Hear, hear.) It might be said that this was not the proper time to put forward the protest, and why make it when the decision was in our favour? It was because the offender had escaped. There was nothing to prevent another case from being brought forward. The proceedings which had been pursued by the Ritualists were intended to accustom our minds to Popery. They knew that the minds of the people were not prepared for that, and their object was evidently to educate them to Popery. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. R. GARDINER, of Winchester, said that by the decision which had been pronounced Mr. Bennett was not only acquitted, but teaching

which involved error and idolatry was declared to be within the limits of the Church's doctrine, and might be taught by any member of the clergy, and with the authority and weight with which the Church invested her ministers. Nothing could free the Church but the institution of some future proceedings in order to get her Protestant character affirmed. (Hear, hear.)

Ultimately, the motion for the adoption of the protest as it stood, leaving any verbal alteration to a committee, was carried, Mr. Wilson's motion being therefore lost.

Mr. HOLT, M.P., then moved the adoption of a memorial to the archbishops and bishops of the Church of England, and which contained briefly recommendations praying their lordships:—

1. To see that the law, as laid down in their judgment, be acted upon in the performance of the services of the Church, and that ceremonies and practices adjudged to be illegal shall be entirely suppressed.
2. To take especial care that in the consecration of new and in the restoration of old churches no form of architectural arrangement and no ornament be allowed that may facilitate the introduction of the superstitious practices and erroneous doctrines which the Church at the Reformation did disown and reject.
3. And lastly, in the admission of candidates to holy orders, in the licensing of curates, and also in the distribution of patronage, to protect us and our families from teaching which, though it may not subject the offender to judicial condemnation, is, when taken in its plain and obvious meaning, subversive of those truths to which our Protestant Church as keeper and witness of Holy Writ, has ever borne its faithful testimony. We feel bound in all faithfulness to assure your lordships of our deliberate conviction that any hesitation on the part of the rulers of our Church in the present crisis to take action on these points will destroy the confidence of many of the clergy, alienate a large portion of her lay members, and imperil her position as the Established Church of the Protestant kingdom.

Mr. HOLT said that the Church at the Reformation had repudiated Roman Catholic doctrines, and some of the clergy were now teaching what could not be recognised as any other doctrine. What, then, was to be done? Our plain duty was to go to the bishops and put the case before them. The laity were justified in appealing to them to exert their authority to protect them against the introduction of doctrines distinctly at variance with our Protestant character. They ought to be told that this could no longer be allowed to remain a party question—that the teaching and ceremonials of the Church had been distinctly laid down by the judgment of the Privy Council—and that all that was required was to have the law of the Church enforced as it had been established by the highest Court of Appeal. (Hear, hear.) These prosecutions were undertaken to save the bishops the expense of ascertaining the state of the law, and therefore it was only right to ask them to save the laity from anarchy in the Church. He was conscious of the difficulty in which the bishops were placed, but they had placed themselves in that difficulty. The position in which the laity found themselves had arisen from some want of decision, some neglect on the part of the bishops, and the laity had a right to say to them, "Don't leave us any longer in this position." (Hear, hear.) It had been said that a memorial to the bishops would do no good. He confessed that he felt that very strongly himself, but he thought it would justify the laity in taking any further step.

Mr. LOVELL seconded the adoption of the memorial.

Mr. R. HUGHES, of Liverpool, proposed that instead of the memorial the association should promote the passing of a new Act of Parliament giving legal sanction to the affirmative statements of the Privy Council. This was seconded by General RATHBONE, and after some further discussion was negatived. The memorial was then agreed to.

A resolution was also passed, pledging the meeting to obtain the greatest number of signatures possible to both protest and memorial, and appointing a sub-committee to take action with the council of the Church Association for this same purpose.

THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE IN THE REFORMED FRENCH CHURCH.

(From *Le Synode*.)

At a recent sitting of the Paris Synod, M. Monier was deputed to read the report of the commission of inquiry upon this question. The question of the separation of Church and State seems to be pretty generally occupying our churches; several congregations have expressed wishes upon the subject, but in diverging directions. A very few pronounce against the principle of separation.

The Synod of the ninth conscription (Toulouse) votes for the maintenance of the union of the Reformed Church with the State, while expressing the wish that the utmost amount of independence should be left in questions affecting the discipline of our religious bodies. . . . Others, without expressing any opinion as to the principle, ask that nothing should be done to hasten the separation, but that measures should be taken with a view to this possible consummation. The Synod of the fourth conscription (Nantes) is of opinion that there has been no opportunity of asking for separation from the State. The Synod of the seventh conscription (Bordeaux) has rejected the proposition, asking that the principle of the separation between Church and State should be inscribed in the next constitution; but it wishes that the Synod should study the measures to be taken, in view of this

consummation. The Consistory of Clairac petitions that the Synod should consider the great question of the separation of Church and State, in order that when the time came our churches should be ready for any crisis. The Consistory of Nerac proposes to study the best means for preparing the Church for the final issue of separation from the State. The Consistory of Florac asks that measures should be taken with a view to the separation of the Church and State, but it expresses the wish that the Synod should not itself ask for this separation.

The Presbyteral Councils of Salies, Sauveterre, Ose, Pau, and Orthez differ in opinion as to the separation of Church and State, but they advise that means be taken, whether to prepare it, or to prepare themselves for it. Others clearly pronounce in favour of the separation, without, at the same time, asking for it immediately.

The Synod of the First Circumscription (Saint Quentin) is of opinion that the separation is desirable, for the revival of the Church and the development of spiritual life. The Presbyteral Council of Jailleu considers the separation to be desirable in itself, but that the union must be preserved, so long as the Roman Catholic Church has it. The Presbyteral Council of Cadogan would desiderate the separation between all churches and the State.

A few are more positive as to demanding immediate measures. The Consistory of Vigan asks that the Synod should henceforward take the necessary measures for enabling the Church to free herself, as soon as possible, from a union with the State, hurtful to her independence, and prejudicial to her spiritual interests. The Presbyteral Council of Tremenis would wish that they should prepare for the separation between Church and State by the imposition of a compulsory tax of five francs. The Presbyteral Council of Mauvezin proposes to the Synod that the Government of the French Republic should be petitioned for the separation of Church and State, the grand principle of modern times, without which the Church is but a shadow of herself.

To conclude, the opinion of the majority seems to favour the principle of the separation between Church and State, and would ask that measures should be taken to prepare the Church for this event, but not to precipitate it unduly.

M. Vigié then read his report upon the wishes and propositions, with reference to the separation between Church and State. Very diverse opinions are expressed upon this important question. It is very natural that the partisans of the present state of things, *le régime concordataire*, should, with the exception of a few consistories, have abstained from expressing their opinion upon this deliberate problem, since the question has not been formally proposed. The friends of separation, on the contrary, have been compelled to take the initiative, and to stimulate by their propositions and wishes the new circumstances which they believe would be more conformable to the interests of the Church and the State. It may be said that the leading opinions upon this subject have been formulated in the propositions which were placed upon the bureau of the Synod. The proposition of M. Babut asks the Synod to address a formal petition to the National Assembly in favour of the separation of the Church and State; but the petitioners do not pronounce upon the question of whether it is desirable for the Reformed Church to detach itself immediately. The proposition of M. Colani asks for separation for all forms of religion, to begin in 1874; and those who sign do not ask for the separation of the Reformed Church, unless the other forms of religion are separated also. The proposition of M. Rabaud asking for immediate separation for the Reformed Church, even although separation applied partially and only to the Reformed, would risk the Roman Catholic Church being constituted into a sort of State religion. But the petition prays the Synod to ascertain, before putting it into execution, the opinion of the churches. Finally, the proposition of M. Faure, which is the most Radical, wishes that from 1873 the Concordat, concluded between the Reformed Church and the State, should be cancelled by both parties in order that henceforth the two tendencies which divide our Church might organise themselves according to the views of each, and work unfettered and in their own way for the salvation of our common country.

Three questions have been chiefly agitated during the commission:—

1st. The question of principle. For general reasons . . . which it is not necessary to enter into now, some members have pronounced against the principle of separation. The majority were in favour of the principle.

2nd. The question of the collective separation of all forms of religion from the State. The majority have pronounced against the exclusive separation of the Reformed Church, while leaving to the Roman Catholic Church the enjoyment of all the material advantages of union with the State. The advocates for the separation of the Reformed Church alone reply, that if the separation is good in itself, and for the spiritual life of the Church, the trial must be made, and we must go forward with a courageous faith.

It is puerile to ask for the separation of the Reformed Church, on condition that it should be likewise pronounced upon the Roman Catholics. It is very sure that if separation should be pronounced as to the Roman Catholic Church, we, an inconsiderable minority, must be enveloped in the destiny of the great Church of the majority. And, further, what right have we, a Protestant Synod, to

meddle with the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church, by asking separation on her behalf? The advocates for separation for all religions urge that if the Reformed Church alone was separated from the State the privilege which would remain with the Roman Catholic Church would make her into a sort of national religion, and would give to the Reformed Church, in the face of the Protestant people, a character of social inferiority which would be neither accepted nor understood. For the Protestant people it would be a question of dignity. This last opinion has prevailed.

3rd. The question of opportunity.—The majority of the members pronounced against the idea of any immediate petition to the Government for separation at once. The great argument was that they had not any such commission from their constituents. . . . But, on the other hand, as the separation is a possible contingency, and for many reasons desirable, the Commission has judged that the Synod ought to warn the Churches, and invite them to prepare for the new state of things in which they may be placed. Under the influence of these opinions the Commission proposes the following resolution, adopted by the majority:—

The General Synod, recognising that the principle of the reciprocal independence of the Church and State must be inscribed in the rights of modern society, and convinced that the Reformed Church of France is disposed to accept with confidence, as far as concerns herself, separation from the State, when the Government shall judge it necessary for all forms of religion, thinks well to invite the Church to separation.—A. VIGIÉ.

The conclusions of the report were adopted by the Synod.

A VERY SHABBY PROCEEDING.—Tintagel Parish Church, in Cornwall, has for the last two years been cleaned by a woman who was to receive a shilling a week for the work. She has been unable to get what she has earned during that time, the churchwarden sending her to the vicar and the vicar to the churchwarden, and both stating that they had no funds to pay. At length resort was had to the county court, and the judge of the Camelford Court has decided that, when churchwardens have no money available for such a purpose, they do not become personally responsible for what they may order! So the poor woman loses not only her two years' wages, but has to pay ten shillings costs. Yet it is stated that the incumbent can afford to burn candles on the altar, and dress up singing boys, &c.

Religious and Denominational News.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The 129th annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists will commence in City-road Chapel on Wednesday next, at nine o'clock, and will probably close on the 16th. The stationing committee sat on Tuesday, Wednesday, and part of Thursday last, and on Friday presented the "first draft" of the stations. Most of the London appointments remain, but previous to the opening of the Conference it is usual to spend four or five days in reviewing various departments of work and finance in committees composed largely of laymen.

Wednesday evening was devoted to inquiry into the state and prospects of the auxiliary fund for retired ministers and ministers' widows. Thursday morning the schools for ministers' children came under review, and in the afternoon, at four o'clock, the General Education Committee commenced its sitting. The Rev. G. O. Bate read the report, and after the reception of various other reports, the Rev. William Shaw strongly advocated the teaching of the Bible in Wesleyan schools, and moved the following resolution—"The meeting is glad to learn that during the past year there has been an increase of seventy-one Sunday-schools and 15,971 Sunday-schoolers; it is also gratified to know that 113 circuit Sunday-school unions are in operation, and expresses its judgment that the formation of such unions in all circuits is highly desirable. The meeting also rejoices to hear that during the same period there has been an increase of twenty-one day-schools and 15,640 day-schoolers; and is especially gratified by the indication which the largeness of the latter item of increase furnishes, that in the previously existing schools there is a marked advance in efficiency and prosperity. In connection with this improvement, the meeting recognises the high value of the system of connexional inspection of day-schools which the Rev. J. Clulow has successfully re-commenced, and finds in the statements contained in his reports further evidence of the necessity for such inspection, especially as a means of securing due and efficient religious instruction in the schools." The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. Lidgett, and supported by Mr. Faulkner, Chairman of the Lancaster School Board. The Rev. William Arthur, M.A., here interposed, and, before God and Methodism, witnessed against the denominational system of education. He did not rise to argue; but he wished everybody to know that no system of education could be adopted that would cause public opinion to be so unfriendly to future Methodist influence as the system promoted by the Education Act. It had legalised Romish schools on this soil, in which God's word was put out. It had given Romanism a status on this soil which it had never had since the Reformation. Mr. Lidgett had said—"Would the early Methodist preachers have submitted to be silenced on the ground that Romish priests claimed the same right to preach their religion?" The real question was,

would the early Methodist preacher take money out of the State purse on condition that the priest should preach his religion, and receive State money when he had done it? (Hear, hear.) He believed the preponderating majority of the Methodist people were for Bible schools and against denominational schools. He believed the present system would come to an end. The English notion would, in the end, educate itself. He held that every English citizen was entitled to have a free school for his boy. This would as surely come as any other benefit which had been realised. To these views Mr. Pearce and the Rev. G. Olver objected. Mr. Olver was proceeding to deal with the ideas advanced when the President suggested that a debate on national education had better be postponed. Other speakers followed, and by many it was argued that the best should be made of Mr. Forster's Act. Mr. T. P. Bunting then supported the resolution, and ultimately, after further discussion, it was unanimously carried, Dr. Rigg ably arguing in favour of the present system of education, and its results. Replying to remarks made, Dr. Rigg said that whether a Wesleyan school should or should not be erected in any locality was always a question of circumstances. The burden of effort and expense might be too severe to warrant the erection of any school. But he knew of not a few cases, especially in rural neighbourhoods, where the establishment of day-schools had been a great benefit to not only to the neighbourhood but to Methodism. But the benefit must not be looked at as if meant merely accessions to Methodism. What they ought to desire was to diffuse Christian influence, to train young children in Christian nurture. It was foolish and idle to expect many children from day-schools to be church-members when children left school at eleven. The policy of connecting the Christian day-school with the Church was unwise and beneficial one in the long run. He had reason to know that there never was a time in the history of Methodism when the day-school department was so heartily and extensively supported as present. A resolution expressing satisfaction with the arrangement that the Westminster and Southlands Colleges should be occupied respectively by male and female students was proposed by Mr. A. M'Arthur, seconded by the Rev. S. Coley, and supported by the Rev. A. M'Anlay. The Rev. J. Farrar proposed, and Mr. Isaac Hoyle seconded, a resolution expressive of sympathy with the desire to clear off any debt upon the Westminster Chapel; and appropriate tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mr. J. Robinson Kay, one of the treasurers of the Education Fund, by the Rev. Dr. Johnson and others. At the close of the proceedings the Rev. H. W. Holland brought forward a resolution to the effect that, as the Elementary Education Act was likely to be revised during the next session of Parliament, it would be well if a General Wesleyan Committee were called together to consider the matters about which further legislation was expedient, and that if necessary the said committee should inform the Government of the results of their deliberations. The Rev. John Bond, of Birmingham, seconded the resolution. The Rev. John Bedford moved the order of the day, which was seconded by Mr. Bunting, and carried by a large majority.

On Saturday the Theological Institution Committees assembled, and in the course of the proceedings Mr. Stephenson said he lamented that so large a proportion of the Wesleyan ministers should be drawn from the lower classes, and regretted that, in comparison with Dissenting churches, the Wesleyan pulpit often appeared to a disadvantage in watering-places. Dr. Rigg, although for reasons not hard to assign in fashionable watering-places the Wesleyan pulpit might not always appear to be so well supported as the "crack" Nonconformist Union Chapel, had no doubt, that, taking the breadth of the country, the Methodist pulpits would well bear comparison with those of other denominations. He did not think any advantage would be gained from endeavouring to conform the Methodist style of preaching to the standard of "Dissenting respectability." He was sure, at all events, that the teaching and example of their tutors would tend directly to produce plain, simple, unostentatious preaching in the best English style.

Chapel affairs were dealt with on Monday. The report read by Mr. Edwards detailed considerable progress in the reduction of trust debts, in the erection of new chapels and schools, and in the enlargement of others. One of the resolutions adopted stated that, while the meeting was gratified with the zeal manifested in various circuits for the removal of chapel debts, it was concerned to hear that the capital of the Relief Loan Fund was inadequate to meet the applications made to the committee for loans, and that a large sum was due on this account. It was stated that the fund to meet the sum of 50,000*l.* offered by Sir Francis Lycett, the same to be apportioned in sums of 1,000*l.* each towards fifty new chapels erected in the metropolis, a second sum of 1,000*l.* being apportioned in each case from the amount contributed in the provinces, and a third thousand from the ordinary metropolitan fund, was an entire success, a total sum of 57,072*l.* being contributed. In the afternoon the Home Mission meeting took place. The facts in connection with the work were presented by the Rev. Charles Prest. The cost of the home missions, and of Methodist work in the army and navy, was 10,707*l.* Since the mission work of Methodism has been revived, 123 chapels, costing 241,152*l.*, and providing sittings for 55,071 persons, have been erected in connection with home mission stations.

by being prohibited from burying in parish churchyards except under the provisions of the Act of Uniformity, and the violation thereby of the principles of religious equality."

Moved by Mr. Joseph Clarke, seconded by Mr. Josiah Bishop:—"That the thanks of the deputies be presented to Mr. Edward Miall, M.P., for his persevering efforts to obtain religious freedom and equality. That the success which attended his former efforts to obtain the disendowment and disestablishment of the Church of Ireland, and the beneficial effects resulting from such disestablishment, encourage the friends of religious liberty to apply the same principle to the Established Churches of England and Scotland. The deputies view with satisfaction the progress of public opinion in favour of complete religious liberty, and trust that ere long they shall witness the freedom of Christian Churches from the trammels of the State."

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

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Whereas since the Reformation the main condition of the Church of England's existence as the Established Church of the nation has been its essentially Protestant character, and its martyrs laid down their lives rather than accept the grievous errors of the Church of Rome now substantially affirmed by Mr. Bennett; now, we, the undersigned, feeling constrained to contend earnestly for the truth, and to avoid all complicity whatever with false teaching, do most solemnly protest against the assumption that the Church of England can effectually maintain the doctrines affirmatively asserted in the judgment, while certain of her clergy use language which cannot be distinguished from the erroneous doctrines of the Church of Rome; we hereby declare our conviction that such teaching is contrary to the Word of God, and therefore dishonouring to our Master, the Lord Jesus Christ, and that only by the maintenance of pure, Scriptural, and Protestant doctrine can the Church of England vindicate its character as a pillar

and ground of the truth, and continue to deserve confidence as the National Church of the country.

The speaker contended that it was not a protest against the Court of Appeal, but against the Romish teaching in the Church of England. Whilst he did not repudiate the decision of the Privy Council, he could not understand some of the maxims which had been laid down. One of them was this—that because an offence was highly penal, therefore excuses, explanations, which would have been accounted futile in a less highly penal case must be admitted; that whilst a man who had done a great evil was permitted to explain, the man who had done small evil would have had his explanation censured with extreme rigour.

Dr. DAVIS, secretary of the Religious Tract Society, seconded the motion. They were extremely thankful that the true doctrines of the Church of England had been so clearly laid down on the three great and important subjects—the presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper, the adoration of Christ as present therein, and the propitiatory offering. The Church of England had reason to be thankful for the decision which had been given, which had cleared away all ambiguity on these points. (Hear.) The court had adopted the Old Bailey practice, and had given Mr. Bennett the benefit of the doubt, and acquitted him; but at the same time they had affirmed the doctrines of the Church of England. The effect of the judgment throughout the nation and in the colonies was that Mr. Bennett had been acquitted, and that he was legally protected by that grave judgment. What then was to be done? There was no other course to pursue than to protest and address the bishops, and he hoped they would be awakened to a real sense of the difficulties of the question. He thought it most desirable to stir up the public mind on the subject, and to get the people generally to join in this protest. It might be said that it was not likely that they wanted a million of people to join in this protest, but he trusted they would be able to do so, and was of opinion that if they did not get half-a-million they might as well put the protest in the fire.

The Rev. DANIEL WILSON trusted that the meeting would not be carried away by any feelings of the moment, but look forward to what was its duty at this important crisis. The question arose, if the Privy Council had established those great doctrines to which they were all attached, and had only allowed Mr. Bennett to go off as it were in a doubtful manner, how far was it desirable that the Church Association should connect itself with a public protest of this kind. He felt very anxious on this point. Should the Church Association, which had hitherto acted with such thorough unanimity of feeling, and had been so much respected as the guide of public opinion, commit themselves in this solemn manner to a protest which he could not help regarding as a protest against the judges. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") A million of signatures had been spoken of. He did not believe that 10,000 would be obtained. He concluded by moving as an amendment:—

That this meeting declines to commit itself to any public protest against the Bennett judgment.

Colonel HAVILAND seconded the amendment. The Rev. D. T. K. DRUMMOND, of Edinburgh, supported the protest, and expressed a hope that every effort would be used to give it proper effect. Colonel SAVILE, of Bristol, spoke in support of the protest. The Rev. J. MILLS, of Peterborough, said that he himself was not disappointed at the decision which had been given in Mr. Bennett's case. The doctrines of the Church of England had come out as clear as a bell, but he thought it desirable to go in for a further reformation. Mr. MOLINEUX, of Liverpool, thought that instead of protesting they ought to go to work and endeavour to obtain a case perfectly clear and free from doubt. The Rev. J. C. RYLE thought it incumbent on the Church Association, supported as it was by the public and by public contributions, to come to some decision on this matter. They owed it to the Evangelical body and to the laity to express their dissatisfaction at what had taken place, and they owed it to the churches abroad to let them know whether the Church of England was going back to the Church of Rome. (Hear.) He protested against the world being allowed to suppose that the Association had won a victory when it had won no victory at all. If the protest was too strong, let it be toned down. (No, no.) Dr. BLAKENEY thought it would be desirable, if possible, to institute a new suit in order to ascertain whether the Church of England allowed the doctrine of the reception by the wicked. He objected to the protest because it did not commemorate the fact that the judges had protested against the language used by Mr. Bennett, and because it did not deal fairly with the subject, because it failed to call attention to the incompleteness of the case. Lord FITZWALTER said that, supposing all present to be united, there was not a word in the protest to which any one could object. (Hear, hear.) It might be said that this was not the proper time to put forward the protest, and why make it when the decision was in our favour? It was because the offender had escaped. There was nothing to prevent another case from being brought forward. The proceedings which had been pursued by the Ritualists were intended to accustom our minds to Popery. They knew that the minds of the people were not prepared for that, and their object was evidently to educate them to Popery. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. R. GARDINER, of Winchester, said that by the decision which had been pronounced Mr. Bennett was not only acquitted, but teaching

which involved error and idolatry was declared to be within the limits of the Church's doctrine, and might be taught by any member of the clergy, and with the authority and weight with which the Church invested her ministers. Nothing could free the Church but the institution of some future proceedings in order to get her Protestant character affirmed. (Hear, hear.)

Ultimately, the motion for the adoption of the protest as it stood, leaving any verbal alteration to a committee, was carried, Mr. Wilson's motion being therefore lost.

Mr. HOLT, M.P., then moved the adoption of a memorial to the archbishops and bishops of the Church of England, and which contained briefly recommendations praying their lordships:—

1. To see that the law, as laid down in their judgment, be acted upon in the performance of the services of the Church, and that ceremonies and practices adjudged to be illegal shall be entirely suppressed.
2. To take especial care that in the consecration of new and in the restoration of old churches no form of architectural arrangement and no ornament be allowed that may facilitate the introduction of the superstitious practices and erroneous doctrines which the Church at the Reformation did disown and reject.
3. And lastly, in the admission of candidates to holy orders, in the licensing of curates, and also in the distribution of patronage, to protect us and our families from teaching which, though it may not subject the offender to judicial condemnation, is, when taken in its plain and obvious meaning, subversive of those truths to which our Protestant Church as keeper and witness of Holy Writ, has ever borne its faithful testimony. We feel bound in all faithfulness to assure your lordships of our deliberate conviction that any hesitation on the part of the rulers of our Church in the present crisis to take action on these points will destroy the confidence of many of the clergy, alienate a large portion of her lay members, and imperil her position as the Established Church of the Protestant kingdom.

Mr. HOLT said that the Church at the Reformation had repudiated Roman Catholic doctrines, and some of the clergy were now teaching what could not be recognised as any other doctrine. What, then, was to be done? Our plain duty was to go to the bishops and put the case before them. The laity were justified in appealing to them to exert their authority to protect them against the introduction of doctrines distinctly at variance with our Protestant character. They ought to be told that this could no longer be allowed to remain a party question—that the teaching and ceremonies of the Church had been distinctly laid down by the judgment of the Privy Council—and that all that was required was to have the law of the Church enforced as it had been established by the highest Court of Appeal. (Hear, hear.) These prosecutions were undertaken to save the bishops the expense of ascertaining the state of the law, and therefore it was only right to ask them to save the laity from anarchy in the Church. He was conscious of the difficulty in which the bishops were placed, but they had placed themselves in that difficulty. The position in which the laity found themselves had arisen from some want of decision, some neglect on the part of the bishops, and the laity had a right to say to them, "Don't leave us any longer in this position." (Hear, hear.) It had been said that a memorial to the bishops would do no good. He confessed that he felt that very strongly himself, but he thought it would justify the laity in taking any further step.

Mr. LOVELL seconded the adoption of the memorial.

Mr. R. HUGHES, of Liverpool, proposed that instead of the memorial the association should promote the passing of a new Act of Parliament giving legal sanction to the affirmative statements of the Privy Council. This was seconded by General RATHBONE, and after some further discussion was negatived. The memorial was then agreed to.

A resolution was also passed, pledging the meeting to obtain the greatest number of signatures possible to both protest and memorial, and appointing a sub-committee to take action with the council of the Church Association for this same purpose.

THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE IN THE REFORMED FRENCH CHURCH.

(From *Le Synode*.)

At a recent sitting of the Paris Synod, M. Monier was deputed to read the report of the commission of inquiry upon this question. The question of the separation of Church and State seems to be pretty generally occupying our churches; several congregations have expressed wishes upon the subject, but in diverging directions. A very few pronounce against the principle of separation.

The Synod of the ninth circumscription (Toulouse) votes for the maintenance of the union of the Reformed Church with the State, while expressing the wish that the utmost amount of independence should be left in questions affecting the discipline of our religious bodies. . . . Others, without expressing any opinion as to the principle, ask that nothing should be done to hasten the separation, but that measures should be taken with a view to this possible consummation. The Synod of the fourth circumscription (Nantes) is of opinion that there has been no opportunity of asking for separation from the State. The Synod of the seventh circumscription (Bordeaux) has rejected the proposition, asking that the principle of the separation between Church and State should be inscribed in the next constitution; but it wishes that the Synod should study the measures to be taken, in view of this

consummation. The Consistory of Clairac petitions that the Synod should consider the great question of the separation of Church and State, in order that when the time came our churches should be ready for any crisis. The Consistory of Nérac proposes to study the best means for preparing the Church for the final issue of separation from the State. The Consistory of Florac asks that measures should be taken with a view to the separation of the Church and State, but it expresses the wish that the Synod should not itself ask for this separation.

The Presbyteral Councils of Salies, Sauveterre, Osse, Pau, and Orthez differ in opinion as to the separation of Church and State, but they advise that means be taken, whether to prepare it, or to prepare themselves for it. Others clearly pronounce in favour of the separation, without, at the same time, asking for it immediately.

The Synod of the First Circumscription (Saint Quentin) is of opinion that the separation is desirable, for the revival of the Church and the development of spiritual life. The Presbyteral Council of Jailleu considers the separation to be desirable in itself, but that the union must be preserved, so long as the Roman Catholic Church has it. The Presbyteral Council of Cadogan would desiderate the separation between all churches and the State.

A few are more positive as to demanding immediate measures. The Consistory of Vigan asks that the Synod should henceforward take the necessary measures for enabling the Church to free herself, as soon as possible, from a union with the State, hurtful to her independence, and prejudicial to her spiritual interests. The Presbyteral Council of Tremenis would wish that they should prepare for the separation between Church and State by the imposition of a compulsory tax of five francs. The Presbyteral Council of Mauvezin proposes to the Synod that the Government of the French Republic should be petitioned for the separation of Church and State, the grand principle of modern times, without which the Church is but a shadow of herself.

To conclude, the opinion of the majority seems to favour the principle of the separation between Church and State, and would ask that measures should be taken to prepare the Church for this event, but not to precipitate it unduly.

M. Vigié then read his report upon the wishes and propositions, with reference to the separation between Church and State. Very diverse opinions are expressed upon this important question. It is very natural that the partisans of the present state of things, *le régime concordataire*, should, with the exception of a few consistories, have abstained from expressing their opinion upon this deliberate problem, since the question has not been formally proposed. The friends of separation, on the contrary, have been compelled to take the initiative, and to stimulate by their propositions and wishes the new circumstances which they believe would be more conformable to the interests of the Church and the State. It may be said that the leading opinions upon this subject have been formulated in the propositions which were placed upon the bureau of the Synod. The proposition of M. Babut asks the Synod to address a formal petition to the National Assembly in favour of the separation of the Church and State; but the petitioners do not pronounce upon the question of whether it is desirable for the Reformed Church to detach itself immediately. The proposition of M. Colani asks for separation for all forms of religion, to begin in 1874; and those who sign do not ask for the separation of the Reformed Church, unless the other forms of religion are separated also. The proposition of M. Raband asking for immediate separation for the Reformed Church, even although separation applied partially and only to the Reformed, would risk the Roman Catholic Church being constituted into a sort of State religion. But the petition prays the Synod to ascertain, before putting it into execution, the opinion of the churches. Finally, the proposition of M. Faure, which is the most Radical, wishes that from 1873 the Concordat, concluded between the Reformed Church and the State, should be cancelled by both parties in order that henceforth the two tendencies which divide our Church might organise themselves according to the views of each, and work unfettered and in their own way for the salvation of our common country.

Three questions have been chiefly agitated during the commission:—

1st. The question of principle. For general reasons . . . which it is not necessary to enter into now, some members have pronounced against the principle of separation. The majority were in favour of the principle.

2nd. The question of the collective separation of all forms of religion from the State. The majority have pronounced against the exclusive separation of the Reformed Church, while leaving to the Roman Catholic Church the enjoyment of all the material advantages of union with the State. The advocates for the separation of the Reformed Church alone reply, that if the separation is good in itself, and for the spiritual life of the Church, the trial must be made, and we must go forward with a courageous faith.

It is puerile to ask for the separation of the Reformed Church, on condition that it should be likewise pronounced upon the Roman Catholics. It is very sure that if separation should be pronounced as to the Roman Catholic Church, we, an inconsiderable minority, must be enveloped in the destiny of the great Church of the majority. And, further, what right have we, a Protestant Synod, to

meddle with the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church, by asking separation on her behalf? The advocates for separation for all religions urge that if the Reformed Church alone was separated from the State the privilege which would remain with the Roman Catholic Church would make her into a sort of national religion, and would give to the Reformed Church, in the face of the Protestant people, a character of social inferiority which would be neither accepted nor understood. For the Protestant people it would be a question of dignity. This last opinion has prevailed.

3rd. The question of opportunity.—The majority of the members pronounced against the idea of any immediate petition to the Government for separation at once. The great argument was that they had not any such commission from their constituents. . . . But, on the other hand, as the separation is a possible contingency, and for many reasons desirable, the Commission has judged that the Synod ought to warn the Churches, and invite them to prepare for the new state of things in which they may be placed. Under the influence of these opinions the Commission proposes the following resolution, adopted by the majority:—

The General Synod, recognising that the principle of the reciprocal independence of the Church and State must be inscribed in the rights of modern society, and convinced that the Reformed Church of France is disposed to accept with confidence, as far as concerns herself, separation from the State, when the Government shall judge it necessary for all forms of religion, thinks well to invite the Church to separation.—A. VIGIÉ.

The conclusions of the report were adopted by the Synod.

A VERY SHABBY PROCEEDING.—Tintagel Parish Church, in Cornwall, has for the last two years, been cleaned by a woman who was to receive a shilling a week for the work. She has been unable to get what she has earned during that time, the churchwarden sending her to the vicar and the vicar to the churchwarden, and both stating that they had no funds to pay. At length resort was had to the county court, and the judge of the Camelford Court has decided that, when churchwardens have no money available for such a purpose, they do not become personally responsible for what they may order! So the poor woman loses not only her two years' wages, but has to pay ten shillings costs. Yet it is stated that the incumbent can afford to burn candles on the altar, and dress up singing boys, &c.

Religious and Denominational News.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The 129th annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists will commence in City-road Chapel on Wednesday next, at nine o'clock, and will probably close on the 16th. The stationing committee sat on Tuesday, Wednesday, and part of Thursday last, and on Friday presented the "first draft" of the stations. Most of the London appointments remain, but previous to the opening of the Conference it is usual to spend four or five days in reviewing various departments of work and finance in committees composed largely of laymen.

Wednesday evening was devoted to inquiry into the state and prospects of the auxiliary fund for retired ministers and ministers' widows. Thursday morning the schools for ministers' children came under review, and in the afternoon, at four o'clock, the General Education Committee commenced its sitting. The Rev. G. O. Bate read the report, and after the reception of various other reports, the Rev. William Shaw strongly advocated the teaching of the Bible in Wesleyan schools, and moved the following resolution—"The meeting is glad to learn that during the past year there has been an increase of seventy-one Sunday-schools and 15,971 Sunday-scholars; it is also gratified to know that 113 circuit Sunday-school unions are in operation, and expresses its judgment that the formation of such unions in all circuits is highly desirable. The meeting also rejoices to hear that during the same period there has been an increase of twenty-one day-schools and 15,640 day-scholars; and is especially gratified by the indication which the largeness of the latter item of increase furnishes, that in the previously existing schools there is a marked advance in efficiency and prosperity. In connection with this improvement, the meeting recognises the high value of the system of connexional inspection of day-schools which the Rev. J. Clulow has successfully re-commenced, and finds in the statements contained in his reports further evidence of the necessity for such inspection, especially as a means of securing due and efficient religious instruction in the schools." The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. Lidgett, and supported by Mr. Faulkner, Chairman of the Lancaster School Board. The Rev. William Arthur, M.A., here interposed, and, before God and Methodism, witnessed against the denominational system of education. He did not rise to argue; but he wished everybody to know that no system of education could be adopted that would cause public opinion to be so unfriendly to future Methodist influence as the system promoted by the Education Act. It had legalised Romish schools on this soil, in which God's word was put out. It had given Romanism a status on this soil which it had never had since the Reformation. Mr. Lidgett had said—"Would the early Methodist preachers have submitted to be silenced on the ground that Romish priests claimed the same right to preach their religion?" The real question was,

would the early Methodist preacher take money out of the State purse on condition that the priest should preach his religion, and receive State money when he had done it? (Hear, hear.) He believed the preponderating majority of the Methodist people were for Bible schools and against denominational schools. He believed the present system would come to an end. The English notion would, in the end, educate itself. He held that every English citizen was entitled to have a free school for his boy. This would as surely come as any other benefit which had been realised. To these views Mr. Pearce and the Rev. G. Olver objected. Mr. Olver was proceeding to deal with the ideas advanced when the President suggested that a debate on national education had better be postponed. Other speakers followed, and by many it was argued that the best should be made of Mr. Forster's Act. Mr. T. P. Bunting then supported the resolution, and ultimately, after further discussion, it was unanimously carried. Dr. Rigg ably arguing in favour of the present system of education, and its results. Replying to remarks made, Dr. Rigg said that whether a Wesleyan school should or should not be erected in any locality was always a question of circumstances. The burden of effort and expense might be too severe to warrant the erection of any school. But he knew of not a few cases, especially in rural neighbourhoods, where the establishment of day-schools had been a great benefit to not only the neighbourhood but to Methodism. But the benefit must not be looked at as if meant merely accessions to Methodism. What they ought to desire was to diffuse Christian influence, to train young children in Christian nurture. It was foolish and idle to expect many children from day-schools to be church-members when children left school at eleven. The policy of connecting the Christian day-school with the Church was unwise and beneficial one in the long run. He had reason to know that there never was a time in the history of Methodism when the day-school department was so heartily and extensively supported as present. A resolution expressing satisfaction with the arrangement that the Westminster and Southlands Colleges should be occupied, respectively by male and female students was proposed by Mr. A. M'Arthur, seconded by the Rev. S. Coley, and supported by the Rev. A. M'Anlay. The Rev. J. Farrar proposed, and Mr. Isaac Hoyle seconded, a resolution expressive of sympathy with the desire to clear off any debt upon the Westminster Chapel; and appropriate tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mr. J. Robinson Kay, one of the treasurers of the Education Fund, by the Rev. Dr. Johnson and others. At the close of the proceedings the Rev. H. W. Holland brought forward a resolution to the effect that, as the Elementary Education Act was likely to be revised during the next session of Parliament, it would be well if a General Wesleyan Committee were called together to consider the matters about which further legislation was expedient, and that if necessary the said committee should inform the Government of the results of their deliberations. The Rev. John Bond, of Birmingham, seconded the resolution. The Rev. John Bedford moved the order of the day, which was seconded by Mr. Bunting, and carried by a large majority.

On Saturday the Theological Institution Committees assembled, and in the course of the proceedings Mr. Stephenson said he lamented that so large a proportion of the Wesleyan ministers should be drawn from the lower classes, and regretted that, in comparison with Dissenting churches, the Wesleyan pulpit often appeared to a disadvantage in watering-places. Dr. Rigg, although for reasons not hard to assign in fashionable watering-places the Wesleyan pulpit might not always appear to be so well supported as the "crack" Nonconformist Union Chapel, had no doubt, that, taking the breadth of the country, the Methodist pulpits would well bear comparison with those of other denominations. He did not think any advantage would be gained from endeavouring to conform the Methodist style of preaching to the standard of "Dissenting respectability." He was sure, at all events, that the teaching and example of their tutors would tend directly to produce plain, simple, unostentatious preaching in the best English style.

Chapel affairs were dealt with on Monday. The report read by Mr. Edwards detailed considerable progress in the reduction of trust debts, in the erection of new chapels and schools, and in the enlargement of others. One of the resolutions adopted stated that, while the meeting was gratified with the zeal manifested in various circuits for the removal of chapel debts, it was concerned to hear that the capital of the Relief Loan Fund was inadequate to meet the applications made to the committee for loans, and that a large sum was due on this account. It was stated that the fund to meet the sum of 50,000*l.* offered by Sir Francis Lyceet, the same to be apportioned in sums of 1,000*l.* each towards fifty new chapels erected in the metropolis, a second sum of 1,000*l.* being apportioned in each case from the amount contributed in the provinces, and a third thousand from the ordinary metropolitan fund, was an entire success, a total sum of 57,072*l.* being contributed. In the afternoon the Home Mission meeting took place. The facts in connection with the work were presented by the Rev. Charles Prest. The cost of the home missions, and of Methodist work in the army and navy, was 10,707*l.* Since the mission work of Methodism has been revived, 123 chapels, costing 241,152*l.*, and providing sittings for 55,071 persons, have been erected in connection with home mission stations.

There are now fifteen chapels erecting or projected, to cost 16,800*l*. The speaker suggested that they should raise half a million of money to help on the work of Methodism. 250,000*l*. might go towards chapel extension, and the rest to the Home Missions and Theological Institution. The time for raising the fund might be extended over five or six years. Resolutions touching the work, and giving the customary votes of thanks, were adopted. Mr. Wiseman, who was most cordially greeted after his return from Canada and the United States, in a genial speech, held the attention of the meeting for some time.

MR. VARLEY'S TABERNACLE.

The opening services in connection with Mr. Varley's Tabernacle commenced on Sunday morning, when the Rev. G. W. Lewis preached. In the evening the pastor preached to an overflowing congregation, and on Monday and Tuesday preaching and speaking were continued. On Tuesday night Mr. Spurgeon preached. In the morning there was a conference held, when the Rev. John Clifford, M.A., delivered an address on "What is meant by the power and fullness of the Holy Ghost?" This day there was to be another conference, at which the Rev. Mr. Gledstone, of Hornsey, was to read a paper on prayer; and there was to be a service of praise in the afternoon. Thus all the beginning of this week may be said to have been merged into one long opening day, all the whole time of which Mr. Varley was active and alive, and with a word for every one. On Monday the public meeting was held. After a tea in the schoolroom, to which a crowd of friends did ample justice, Mr. George Williams, the well-known treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association, took the chair. The meeting commenced with singing; then the Rev. N. Hall offered up prayer. Mr. Williams here said how glad he was to be there to show his sympathy with Mr. Varley, in whom he was especially interested, inasmuch as he was a layman like himself. There was a great need of all to exert themselves, inasmuch as there were one million of people in London destitute of the means of grace. They had all much to do, and he hoped they would uphold the hands of their friend, Mr. Varley, whose praise was in all the churches.

Mr. Varley here came forward to make his statement. Of course it was listened to with interest. Of course he was received with cheers. First he had to say how glad he was to see so many friends there, the number of whom would have been greater were it not that many were waiting to hear Mr. Spurgeon next evening, and that they could not spare two evenings running. Last night he had preached to a crowded congregation, and he believed that a blessing would attend the services. As sure as he was standing there, he felt certain that between that time and Christmas they would see such a gathering of souls that their cup would run over. They went forth to the battle with no uncertain sound. Nine years ago he had begun in a little schoolroom, which they had to enlarge, and now they were reaping what had been sown in tears. He preached Christ Jesus. He looked to Christ Jesus. He prayed God that they might never have another end in view. In that place provision had been made for all. There was an infant schoolroom. There was a schoolroom for 600 children; there was a lecture-hall and a vestry; and lastly, there were coppers and other conveniences for such large tea-parties as they had held there that evening. The expense of the place had been chiefly defrayed by two or three individuals, of whom Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., was one. He knew it was difficult for some of them to raise money, but he hoped that they would do all that they could. His object was to bring all classes together. He had no sympathy with that separation of classes which was too much the fashion. If they wished to win over the working classes—if they wished to save them from the vortex of infidelity and sensuality, Christian men and women must go to them with a large-hearted sympathy. On Sunday they had collected 40*l*. The place cost 6,500*l*.; they required 2,500*l*. He hoped they would raise it, as it would be a disgrace to them not to pay 20*s*. in the pound. He himself had all his life preached for Christ's sake. He had never received one farthing for what he had done. If they did not support the place, he was quite ready to take a shop and sell beef and mutton again. Mr. Spurgeon had described him as one who could slay a beast or preach a sermon, and that was true. Some of the people had shown great self-denial. Some of the money sent him had very interesting associations connected with it. One poor woman had sent him 9*l*. He had been to visit a Home for Fallen Females. He had preached to them. Out of the twenty-three inmates eleven had been converted by his sermon, and they had sent him some money. He hoped God would touch all their hearts. He was in a great fix. He had paid away all he had, and if a friend had not lent him 200*l*. he did not know what he should have done. Again, he hoped they would give liberally, but first and above all he trusted that they would give themselves to the Lord.

The next speaker was the Rev. W. Roberts, of Nottingham, who congratulated the friends on the plan to which they had agreed, and on the improvement of it. As it was now, the place would be well proportioned. They had now great capacity for work—for spiritual work—and that was what was wanted. The en-

largement of their place of worship was but the means to an end. As Christians, they were intended to show forth the praises of Him who had called them out of darkness into His marvellous light. They had to contend for the faith that was once delivered to the saints, and that required much work and earnest prayer. It was the fact that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. This was denied, or mutilated, or obscured by human traditions—by rites and ceremonies. We don't want a sacrament, or a human priesthood, or churches to come between the soul and Christ. He did not agree with those who told us that Christ illustrated the spirit of self-sacrifice. It was something more than that when He became a sacrifice for us. What they had contended for was that His blood cleansed from all sin. Others deny Christianity altogether. One great writer had taught that we are all going to the bad; but he appealed to that meeting as a proof to the contrary.

Mr. Varley then referred to the question of contributions, and intimated that a tried friend in Holland Park had given him an "I. O. U." for 250*l*.

The Rev. J. Thain Davidson, in a short and lively speech, expressed the sympathy of himself and people for Mr. Varley. The Rev. J. P. Gledstone, late of Sheffield, followed in a speech in which he referred to the good effected by Mr. Varley's visit last October to the town where he lived. The Rev. Mr. Cuff, of Acton, with much animation denounced the idea of the Gospel being a failure; and then the Rev. F. White concluded a meeting which might have been better attended, but could not have been surpassed as regards its manifestation of thankfulness and sympathy and delight.

Harvard College has conferred the degree of LL.D. upon the Rev. James Martineau.

The Rev. George Allen, of Stockton-on-Tees, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Wesley-place Congregational Church, Great Horton, Bradford.

The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, it is said, purposes visiting the United States in September, and to remain about six weeks, when the American public will have an opportunity of hearing him as a lecturer.

DEGREE OF D.D.—On the 11th of this month the Senatus of Yale College, one of the three oldest Universities in America, conferred the honorary degree of D.D. on the Rev. William M. Taylor, M.A., who recently left Liverpool, and is now minister of Broadway Tabernacle, New York. On the same day Amherst College conferred a similar honour on the rev. gentleman. Mr. Taylor is a native of Kilmarnock, and graduated at Glasgow University.

MANCHESTER.—The new Baptist chapel in Moss-lane East was formally opened on Tuesday evening, July 9th, when Dr. Landels, of London, preached. When the old chapel in York-street was sold, in 1869, the trustees agreed to appropriate 10,000*l*. for the erection of a new chapel and schools, and the site in Moss-lane East was selected for the purpose, 1,240*l*. being expended in the purchase of the freehold. The style of the building is Gothic. The entire range of buildings, comprising the chapel, schools, vestries, &c., covers a space of ground measuring 106*ft*. by 135*ft*.; and the chapel itself is 98*ft*. long and 49*ft*. wide. The interior contains 850 appropriated sittings. Galleries run round three sides of the building. The school building, which is designed so as to harmonise with the chapel, contains on the ground-floor a schoolroom and an infant class-room, with a raised gallery, for 100 infants. The minister of the chapel is the Rev. R. Chenery. On the following Sunday morning the Rev. C. Williams, of Accrington, preached to a good congregation, and in the evening the chapel was filled to overflowing to listen to the Rev. A. M'Laren, B.A.

NEW BARNET.—On the 24th instant the foundation-stone of a school chapel in connection with the Congregationalists was laid by the Rev. H. Allon, D.D. The pastor, the Rev. G. Twentymann, B.D., presented Dr. Allon with a handsome silver trowel—the gift of J. Slater, Esq.—as a memento of the auspicious occasion. Offerings to the amount of 40*l*. were then placed on the stone, after which Dr. Allon delivered an exceedingly lucid and scholarly vindication of Congregationalism. After partaking of a substantial tea in the Temperance Hall, the friends adjourned to the present temporary iron church. The pastor took the chair, and called upon the Revs. T. Hill, J. P. Gledstone, H. S. Toms, A. F. Muir, M.A., G. Drystall, and the Rev. J. Twentymann, of King's College, London, to address the meeting. All the addresses were of a very encouraging and stimulating character. According to the secretary's financial statement, the building, including all necessary furniture, is intended to cost 1,300*l*. towards which amount nearly 1,000*l*. have been received and promised. The friends connected with the movement sincerely hope that the remaining 300*l*. will be subscribed by the time of opening, as this will greatly encourage them to proceed shortly with the building of a church for which sufficient ground has already been purchased.

BRISTOL.—The Rev. J. Trebilco, of the Bristol Congregational Institute, who has for a year past preached at Anvil-street Chapel, was a few days since publicly received as minister of the church and congregation. After a tea-meeting in the schoolroom, the service took place, the Rev. R. P. Clarke presiding. After devotions, the Rev. J.

Morris gave an address on Congregational Principles. This place of worship was erected mainly by the liberality of Messrs. Wills. Last year new galleries, new pews, and new pulpits were erected, paid for almost exclusively by Mr. Wills, and this year a mothers' meeting-room, large enough to accommodate between 80 and 100, was built. Altogether more than 2,000*l*. had been expended on the chapel, and by far the greater part of it was paid by Mr. Wills. So anxious was he to complete the last alteration that he repeatedly called on the contractors, urging them on in their work, saying it was probable this would be his last work. And so it proved, though he was allowed to finish it. He received a testimonial from the congregation a short time ago in manifestation of their esteem for his long and generous services to the church. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. T. B. Knight, and responded to by the pastor-elect, after which the Rev. E. J. Hartland, President of the Congregational Institute, gave a charge to the minister. Singing and prayer brought the proceedings to a close.

NORFOLK ASSOCIATION OF BAPTIST CHURCHES.—The annual meeting of this association was held at Swaffham, the Rev. J. S. Wyard, of that town, presiding. The Rev. G. Gould, of Norwich, secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting. Letters from the churches were also read, and grants of money made to several small congregations in country places where they were unable of themselves to support a minister. Resolutions were passed in favour of Mr. Richard's motion for the substitution or arbitration in lieu of war for the settlement of differences between nations, also in favour of the Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill, and the religious education of children in elementary schools being left to the voluntary efforts of the whole Christian church. Petitions embodying these resolutions were ordered to be forwarded for presentation before Parliament. Afterwards, a dinner was served in Mr. Vynne's granary, which was decorated with evergreens, flowers, and mottoes. About eighty persons sat down. At the conclusion of the repast the Rev. G. Gould proposed a vote of thanks to the Swaffham friends for inviting the association to the town, and the ministers and friends congratulated the members of the church on their choice of the Rev. J. Wyard as their minister. Subsequently tea was provided, and the proceedings were brought to a conclusion by a public meeting in the chapel, presided over by Mr. Lindsey, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. G. Gould, Mr. Rix, of Kenninghall, Rev. A. T. Osborne, of Lynn, and the Rev. W. Scrivens, of Hingham.

COVENTRY.—A public tea-meeting was held in St. Mary's Hall, on Tuesday week last, to celebrate the resettlement of the Rev. W. T. Rosevear as minister of St. Michael's Baptist Chapel. There was a large attendance. After tea an adjournment was made to the chapel, when the chair was taken by the mayor (W. H. Hill, Esq.). The Rev. Mr. Salter, of Leamington, offered up prayer. The mayor said that the fact that they had Mr. Rosevear in their midst caused feelings of joy in the congregation and among the various Dissenting bodies in the city. They might look upon this as a consecration service. They all joined in giving Mr. Rosevear a hearty welcome. Mr. Rosevear, having thanked the meeting for their welcome to the city, said:—"The old tie which closely united us in past years has been renewed, and renewed, I trust, not accidentally, but by a Divine hand and for a Divine purpose. I stated that I could only accept the pastorate on the condition that the entire debt of 1,600*l*. on the building should be liquidated within twelve months, and already my friends have done more towards this object than I thought could possibly be done in the time." The sum of 1,010*l*. 19*s*. 1*d*. had, up to this time, been paid into the hands of the treasurer, and between 400*l*. and 500*l*. had been promised towards the remainder of the debt. The Rev. Thomas Goadby, B.A., of Derby, expressed the pleasure he felt in joining with the friends in Coventry in welcoming his old friend Mr. Rosevear back to the city. The Rev. C. Vince, of Birmingham, followed. He said that in consequence of a severe affliction, which God had for some wise purpose sent to him, he had for some time past been compelled to decline nearly all applications for help beyond his own congregation; but he had so high a regard for Mr. Rosevear, and felt so deep an interest in the welfare of that church, that he was constrained to come amongst them on that occasion. The Revs. J. P. Barnett, of Longford, J. Whewell and H. Cross, of Coventry, also addressed the meeting.

Correspondence.

THE REPRESENTATION OF PLYMOUTH.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A statement is going the round of the papers to the effect that "Sir George Young has been unanimously chosen by the Liberal committee of Plymouth to be their second candidate at the next general election." What are we to understand by this? Mr. Morrison, of course is to be the first candidate, and Mr. Morrison, as is well known, supported Mr. Miall's disestablishment motion in the House of Commons. Does the above statement mean that the Liberal party at Plymouth are satisfied that Sir George Young will also vote in favour of disestablishment? Or, assuming that he will not so vote, are the Plymouth Liberals desirous of neutralising

Mr. Morrison's vote on this question, and so virtually disfranchise themselves! If Sir George Young will support disestablishment wherein does he differ from Mr. Rooker, who so nobly fought the battle last year, except that this latter is a *Dissent*? Are the Plymouth Liberals willing to be represented by a member holding certain views on this one question, and going to church on Sundays, and unwilling to be represented by one holding precisely the same views who goes to chapel? Pray excuse these questions, and, if your space will permit, one more. Do the Nonconformists of Plymouth intend to allow themselves to be made use of as a cat's-paw to get the representation out of the hands of Mr. Bates?

Yours truly,
FREDERIC WAGSTAFF.
Alderley Edge, Cheshire, July 27, 1872.

THE SCHOOL AND BIBLE DECLARATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—It may interest some of your readers, if you will allow me to state, in your next issue, that the number of adhesions received to the above document is about 1,050, of which about 800 are those of ministers.

The last published list contained about 1,060 names. Of the number of adhesions since received—nearly 900—those of ministers are nearly 530. The number of Wesleyan ministers included in the latter figure is 54.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN GLOVER.

19, Highbury-hill, July 30, 1872.

LEGAL ENCOURAGEMENT TO VICE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The weekly sketches from the House of Commons, entitled, "How it Strikes a Stranger," are interesting and clever, but I beg you to allow me to enter my earnest protest against the "Stranger's" remarks in your issue of July 17 on the effort to repeal the infamous laws which license and legalise prostitution for the supposed advantage of our immoral soldiers and sailors. Your "Stranger" sneers at the ladies who were in the lobbies when Mr. Gilpin brought on Mr. Fowler's Bill to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts.

Dr. Guthrie, in his "Address to the Mothers of our Country" on these Acts, refers to these noble-hearted women in these terms,—

But when these ladies, braving in this crisis the scoffs of profligates, rising above all fear of misunderstanding and misrepresentation by their public appearance on such a subject, offered up a sacrifice on the altar of virtue that only the delicate and pure high-minded can fully appreciate, I were a coward to hang back. . . . And it behoves you the virtuous wives and mothers of our country . . . to move heaven and earth, to give peace neither to God nor man, till an Act that goes to blot out the distinction between virtue and vice is itself blotted out from the statutes of this realm.

It has grieved me to see the general silence of your paper on a topic of such interest to the morality of our country, but now that your "Stranger" has entered the lists, has sneered at these ladies, has classed Gilpin and Fowler, and Henley and Mundella, and Bright and others, who wish to repeal these Acts, as "bores" whom it is right and proper for men like Collins to have a "healthy dislike to," and has expressed his own desire that there should be no further issue of papers, pamphlets, or other information, I do rejoice to see that you have last week reprinted Mr. Henry Richard's admirable letter to the *Times* on Army immorality. I trust that you will permit other information to be from time to time submitted to your readers as to what is doing, and what they can do, to free our land from laws which Mr. Mundella justly described in the House on the 22^d as an attempt to "scratch out" one of the commandments.

Meantime copies of Dr. Guthrie's address, quoted above, or other pamphlets, will be supplied gratis, on application to Mr. Banks, 50, Great Marlborough-street, or to your constant reader,

HENRY J. WILSON.

Pitmeor, Sheffield, July 29, 1872.

[The above is one of several letters of remonstrance we have received on the subject, and we publish it as proof that we are ready to give insertion to what has to be said on the other side. In a series of interesting sketches, such as that supplied by "A Stranger," the writer must necessarily be allowed considerable latitude, nor do we profess to agree with all the views he expresses. We certainly do not ourselves concur in the remarks objected to, which but for inadvertence we should have refrained from publishing. For the future our correspondents will have no reason to complain on that score. But, however much we may object to the legislative enactments against which the agitation is directed, the subject is hardly suitable for discussion in the columns of a family newspaper.—ED. *Noncon.*]

THE HERTFORD ESTATES.—A compromise has been arranged between the Right Hon. Sir George Hamilton Seymour and Sir Richard Wallace on the much litigated question, now pending before the House of Lords, as to the succession to the late Lord Hertford's Irish estates. The terms of the compromise are that the estates are to become the property of Sir Richard, who is to pay 400,000*l.* to Sir Hamilton Seymour, 200,000*l.* immediately and 200,000*l.* at the end of two years, with an annuity of 8,000*l.* in the interval before payment of the second 200,000*l.*

Public Schools.

EAST OF ENGLAND NONCONFORMIST GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the East of England Nonconformist Grammar School and the East Anglian Girls' College was held at Bishops Stortford, on Tuesday, July 23. Edward Grimwade, Esq., of Ipswich, presided, and besides the gentlemen whose names are mentioned below, many ministers and laymen of the neighbourhood were present. After a devotional service, conducted by the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, the Chairman briefly introduced

The Rev. Thos. Binney, who read an elaborate address on "Middle Class Female Education," towards the conclusion of which he thus referred to the objects of the founders of the Anglian Girls' College:—"You are seeking to realise in this locality what others are anxious to promote throughout the land. It is a homely proverb that 'if every man swept before his own house the whole parish would be clean'; but it has a great truth in it, and encourages, for the securing of a general good, the action of each separate locality. You are falling in with what is an increasing and spreading tendency of the times; you are seeking to improve middle-class female education, by giving it greater depth, reality, and thoroughness. Your aim is high, but not higher than it ought to be—to provide a liberal and superioreducation for young ladies, adapted to the standard of the University middle-class examinations. The proposed 'course of study' is very comprehensive, and includes a large number of subjects. None of them, perhaps, could well be omitted, but it will be found, I believe, in practice, that differences in taste, aptitude, capacity, will necessitate a sort of natural selection, and that while some pupils will be devoted to and succeed in some things, others will in others. Such individual tendencies are to be observed, for it is not only no use seeking to sow where there is no earth suitable to the seed, adapted to its reception, and in which it will fructify; but it is to be remembered that for the object of education, properly understood, a small number of subjects thoroughly mastered—the faculties and powers of the pupil stimulated and developed by them—this is far more effective than a larger number hurriedly glanced at and superficially touched. In the one case, the mind has acquired a grasp which will enable it to take firm hold afterwards of any omitted subject; while in the other case the mental force has been weakened and distracted, has got hold of nothing perfectly, and will neither be disposed nor able to pursue any thing for itself by private and personal effort. All this, however, I see is perfectly understood by those to whose hands your institution is entrusted. Nothing could be more admirable than the statement following that of the course of study, in which we are told that 'in selecting the studies for a particular term, consideration is to be had to individual requirements and capacities; that the junior classes are to be thoroughly grounded in elementary studies; while it is the intention of the directors that the college shall rank amongst first-class girls' schools, and meet the present demand for a sound and intelligent mental training.' Care is to be taken 'that the accomplishments are thoroughly taught in theory and practice.' Physical education is to be attended to—calisthenics, bodily health (a matter of great importance, not only in itself, but in its influence on all mental activities). Special regard is promised 'to the cultivation of orderly habits and ladylike demeanour.' The aim of the institution, in fact, would seem to be to produce thorough women, with well-developed souls in them, inherent strength drawn out and fixed, capable, earnest, not merely having a few superficial ornaments stuck on or hung about them; at the same time, it is intended that as 'young ladies' they should 'become intelligent Christian gentlewomen fitted for any position in life.' Without either making girls into boys, or boys into girls, I believe that, where it is possible, there are advantages to be got by the two being for a good while educated together, and for their course of study to be the same. Among modern suggestions is that of girls' schools being established in the neighbourhood of grammar-schools, so that the masters of the one might be at least partially engaged in carrying on the education of the other. It is very possible that, as the supporters of the adjacent grammar-school and those of this girls' college will be very much the same parties, some arrangement of that sort might be possible here. For my part, I should say that it would be an advantage to both schools if some of the pupils in each, moving, as it were, on the same line or level, met together in class, and received their instruction in common. The influence upon both of this mixed education—the stimulus that would be given, and, using the word in a good sense, the ambition evoked—might be of the first importance, and be found to be productive of the best results. Leaving, however, this suggestion to go for what it is worth, and necessarily passing by the other thousand-and-one things that might have been referred to on this occasion, I have only to conclude by expressing my sincere wish for the prosperity of the new institution. I trust it will be largely and liberally supported by the gentlemen of the district, whether they have daughters of their own to educate or not. I hope, also, that those parents who send their daughters hither will see to it that they are

so thoroughly up in their preparatory training as to be fitted for all that will be required of them here. I make no reference to the religious instruction which will, no doubt, be given. In a boarding-school the responsibilities of the parent are virtually assumed, and the school should in some degree be as 'a church in the house.' I need hardly say, however, that the religious training of the young should be general and elementary; quickening the affections, awaking and purifying the conscience, and thus preparing both heart and intellect for the apprehension and study, in due time, of dogmatic truth. One word more. In all schools the spirit of the teacher is the great thing. It is from the head of the establishment that an influence goes forth which may be as enlivening and invigorating atmosphere, as sunlight and dew, or very much the contrary. I have reason to believe that you have secured all that could be desired in your lady principal. If you think so, then let me say to you, Leave her alone; don't interfere with her. Many a school has been ruined by a meddling committee. Have faith. She who has been trained to do a certain thing probably knows much better than either you or I how to do it. Confidently commit the ship to the pilot. The qualified captain must be lord and master, or he is not fit for his post. Being fit, he will neither need nor admit interference. The lady commander of the trim barque you are launching to-day will bring it into port, I doubt not, richly freighted and with flying colours, if she is not embarrassed by any unwise shoutings from the shore."

The paper was listened to with much attention, and frequently interrupted by hearty cheers, which were enthusiastically renewed at the close.

The Rev. R. Allott, the Head Master of the Boys' School, read the following report of the Examiner to the Syndicate of Cambridge, dated the 19th inst. :—

BISHOP STORTFORD NONCONFORMIST GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

Time occupied by the Examination.—The examination occupied three days—July 12th, 13th, and 15th—during which time the 5th Form worked at papers for fifteen hours, and were examined *viva voce* for one hour and a half. The other forms were also examined both *viva voce* and by means of papers, with the exception of the first or lowest form, in which the examination was almost entirely *viva voce*, only a few questions and sums being done on slates.

A copy of each of the papers set is enclosed with this report.

Description of School.—The school consists of eighty-eight boys, aged from eight to seventeen, nearly all of whom are boarders. The general course of study in the school is arranged to prepare either for mercantile pursuits or for a university course. At present, however, most of the boys are being prepared for business; but it is hoped that some who are now in the junior forms may eventually enter at one of the universities. Special attention is given to arithmetic, English, and French throughout the school. Latin is also taught throughout, as it should be in a grammar school; and Greek in those cases in which it is considered desirable. During the past year, however, very little, if anything, has been done in Greek; but three boys in the head form know the elements of Greek grammar well, and I am informed that whenever any of the boys shall show sufficient talent or shall be intended for the universities, they will be regularly brought forward in Greek as well as in Latin.

In the upper half of the school, German is taught as one of the regular subjects. The boys are also drilled, and many of them learn music and drawing. All the boys, except those in the two lowest forms, learn algebra, and all, except those in the three lowest forms, Euclid. Last, but not least, Scripture and the evidences of Christianity are taught throughout the school.

Staff of Teachers.—The staff of masters is sufficient for the number of boys; but, as the number of classes into which the boys are divided is large, I am glad to hear that it is likely that there may be a small addition to the teaching power, which will enable the head master to give more of his time to the general supervision of the school.

Buildings.—I was much struck (as I was when I examined the school last year) with the school buildings and grounds. They are thoroughly suited for the purpose and excellently arranged.

Attainments.—The following table will show the attainments of the boys in the various subjects in which I examined them :—

Form VI., 6 boys, average age 16.—New Testament History and Paley's Natural Theology: One boy did remarkably well, three others well. Arithmetic: One boy obtained 97 marks out of a 100, three others did remarkably well. Euclid and Algebra: One very well, two moderately. Trigonometry: One excellently and one other well. English History and Geography: One remarkably well and others well. English Language and Literature: I was much pleased by the work done. This was also the case both with the Latin and the French.

Form V., 8 boys, average age 15.—New Testament History and Paley's Horæ Paulinæ: In the former of these two subjects the boys did moderately; in the latter they entirely failed. Arithmetic: With one or two exceptions very well done. English History, Geography, and Grammar: Moderately. Euclid and Algebra: One did very well and some others fairly. The boys appear to be well taught, but do not show much ability. Latin: Moderately well upon the whole, but a failure in the verbs. French: With one exception, not nearly so good as the Latin.

Form IV., 9 boys, average age 15.—Old Testament History and Whately's Evidences: Very good. Arithmetic: Fairly done, very accurate and neat. English History: Not well done. Geography: Excellently well done by one, and fairly by two others. Decidedly well taught. English Grammar very well done by two; upon the whole satisfactory. Euclid: Very well done by one, badly by the rest. Algebra: Upon the whole satisfactory. Latin: Moderately done; the grammar needs attention. French: Fairly done by three.

Form III. 12 boys, average age 13.—In this class only half the boys have been so long as one year in the school; I feel therefore on my way, that I was particularly pleased with the English Grammar, the Geography, and the Algebra, and that the rest of the work was upon the whole good. This class is in a decidedly satisfactory state.

Form II, Division I. 11 boys, average age 14.—Old Testament History: Passable. Arithmetic: Good; in the case of one or two boys, exceedingly so. English Geography and Grammar: Very good. History: Moderate. Latin Accidence: Good. Latin Exercises: Not good. French: Not well done.

Form II, Division II. 14 boys, average age 12.—Divinity: Three did well. Arithmetic: Satisfactory. English Geography and Grammar: Very good. History: Weak. Latin: Fairly done. French: Weak.

Form I, Division I. 9 boys, average age 10. **Division II.** 15 boys, average age 10.—Many of the boys in this form have only been one term in the school. I was, however, very pleased with much of the work.

Summary.—It may be gathered from the foregoing statement that the school is in a decidedly satisfactory state. The boys are making good progress, and the work is upon the whole well and thoroughly done. The knowledge both of the Old and New Testaments and of some of the evidences of Christianity is good. The important subject of arithmetic is excellently taught. The standard attained in geography and in English grammar is very high, and in English history, although not so high, it is decidedly good.

In mathematics the standard is much higher than it was last year, and the Euclid and algebra are evidently so accurately taught as to make them of much use for mental discipline.

Some additional care is needed in the case of French in the third, fourth, and fifth forms; nevertheless, in the sixth form, and by many boys in the other forms, it was very well done, and throughout the school the pronunciation of the language was very good.

The Latin grammar and translations were very well done by the upper boys, but the lower boys need increased accuracy in their Latin grammar.

I ought especially to mention how much I was pleased by the careful way in which the upper forms had prepared some Milton and a play of Shakespeare.

It is seldom that a school is found in which so much attention is given to divinity, English, and arithmetic, and yet at the same time so much accomplished in Latin, French, Euclid, algebra, and trigonometry, as I have found to be the case in this school.

It is hardly to be wondered at that time should have been wanting for the study of Greek. I cannot, however, but hope that some of the boys may make such rapid progress in their other work, and be allowed by their parents to remain in the school to such an age, that they may be able to add Greek to their list of studies.

The reading and spelling throughout the school were very good, and the writing in the lower forms excellent. The boys in the upper forms must guard against allowing rapidity in examination work to spoil their hand writing.

The discipline and behaviour of the boys were all that I could wish.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
EDMUND LEDGER, M.A.
(Late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge).
The report was received with loud cheers.

Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, M.P., said he could not deny himself the pleasure of expressing the gratification which he felt at the recollection that he had had something to do in establishing a school which was likely to be such a blessing to the neighbourhood. He was desirous that parents should feel an interest in the work their children are doing, and see that that work is adapted to what those children may have to do by-and-by. He had known lately two or three instances in which excellent appointments had been lost owing to a neglect of some points of rudimentary education. He knew recently of a capital chance lost by a youth of eighteen through want of ability to write a business letter, in which he had to express himself clearly and in well-selected language on a given subject, involving somewhat greater intricacy than the application for the amount of an account or the acknowledgment of its receipt. Facility in such composition was one point to which parents might well direct attention. In the honest statement of the examiner which they had just heard read, there were indications of the need for improvement in several directions. He trusted that all such criticisms would prove a stimulus to great exertion in the coming session to remedy all such defects. Great progress was being made in the elementary schools, and the pupils in middle-class schools must relax no effort or they would be distanced by other competitors. He would press on parents of the middle-class not to be in so great a hurry as formerly to remove their children from school at an early age. He believed that a few years of extra training would in the future prove to be a good investment, and that parents would have no reason afterwards to regret the sacrifice. By adding to the number of pupils, they added to the ability of the directors to extend the teaching power where needful. He felt extremely glad to be there that day, to offer his congratulations on the evident success which had attended past efforts, and he trusted that all those present would feel with him that this institution well deserves their continued and earnest support.

Mr. Morley then proceeded to distribute the prizes, shaking hands with each recipient, who was also presented by the Rev. Dr. Mullens with a bouquet of flowers. The following is the

LIST OF PRIZES.

1st FORM, 2ND DIVISION.—1, Claude Fraser, Knatchbull-Hugessen's "Moonshine;" 2, Charles Henry Vickeridge, "Ebb and Flow."

1st FORM, 1st DIVISION.—1, Ernest W. Webster, Adams's "Nests and Eggs of Familiar Birds;" 2,

Frederick Barton Fisher, Slack's "Marvels of Pond Life."

2ND FORM, 2ND DIVISION.—1, Edward C. Warner, Montgomery's "Wealth of Nature;" 2, Arthur J. East, Hibberd's "Book of the Aquarium."

2ND FORM, 1st DIVISION.—1, Walter Tom Seymour, Smiles's "Character;" 2, Alfred Bishop, Hibberd's "Fern Garden."

3RD FORM.—1, John Herbert Davies, Palgrave's "History of the Anglo-Saxons;" 2, Cecil Fraser, Ascot Hope's "Stories of French School Life."

4TH FORM.—1, Philip Henry Lookhart, Max Müller's "Science of Language;" 2, Henry W. Robertshaw, Field's "Yesterdays with Authors."

5TH FORM.—1, John Howard Champ, Milman's "Annals of St. Paul's;" 2, Charles George Bryant, Bacon's "Essays of Whateloy."

6TH FORM.—1, William Howard, Macleod's "Mountain, Loch, and Glen" (presented by Mrs. Jeremiah Heard); 2, Thomas Naylor, Facsimile Reprint of the 4th quarto Edition of Shakespeare, 1623.

SHORTHAND.—George Herschell, Stubbs' "Select Charters."

DRAWING.—1, Wm. Balfour Clarke, Tenniel's "Cartoons from Punch;" 2, Oliver H. Bishop, Hugh Miller's "Sketch Book of Geology." *Proxime accesserunt*, Fraser, sen., and Bishop, jun.

MUSIC.—1, George Erchell, Engel's "Music of Ancient Nations;" 2, Grey Durant, Vambéry's "Travels in Central Asia." The prize for special improvement in music was awarded to C. H. Williams, Waterton's "Essays on Natural History."

DRILL.—1, Thos. Naylor, Edmund's on Names and Places; 2, Fred. Gregory, Kirby's "The Sea." Special prize, Jas. Cuthbert Astens, "The Bible Word Book."

WRITING.—1, John Livingstone Wood, Wilkin's "Phœnicia and Israel;" 2, Fred Geo. Talbot, Adams' "Beautiful Butterflies."

GOOD CONDUCT.—Grey Durant and H. W. Robertshaw, each a copy of Skeats's "Free Churches of England."

SINGING.—1, W. Howard, an Ethnographic Atlas; 2, A. E. Lacroix, Thomas Fuller's "Holy and Profane State;" 3, J. Tracey Knight, Taine's "Notes on England."

ARITHMETIC.—1, George Herschell, Longfellow's "Divine Tragedy;" 2, Ernest James Mortlock, Wood's "Curiosities of Ornithology."

DIVINITY.—Wm. Howard, Robinson's Theological Dictionary.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, CHRISTMAS, 1871.—The following boys passed the Cambridge Local Examination last Christmas, and each receives a certificate:—Hepburn, Naylor, Wood, Howard, Herschell, Joseland, Gooday Champ, Fraser, Edwards, Porter, and Rook.

Mr. MORLEY, after congratulating the receivers of prizes, and encouraging the less successful, said he believed he should be expressing the sentiments of the pupils as well as of the parents in returning thanks to those who were engaged in the work of instruction. He had never had a doubt about his friend Mr. Alliott—(loud cheering)—and was glad to find how fully the boys themselves shared in that respect. He felt that there was a thoroughness about the education which might well excite thankfulness for the past, and expectation as to the future. He rejoiced at the evidence given by the staff of teachers of fidelity of purpose, intelligence, and a thorough recognition of the immense importance which attached to their position. As a partner in this concern, although he was not aware that he had as yet received any dividend, he considered that he had an ample return for his investment in the exhibition witnessed that day. The parents had the satisfaction of feeling that their children were in safe keeping, and that the higher interests of the boys were being cared for as well as the material interests connected with their intellectual progress. The occurrences of the day had been most gratifying, and every parent might go home with his son or sons, feeling well assured that he had received in this school good value for the cost incurred in education. (Cheers.) He added an acknowledgment of their obligations to the matron, Miss Nottidge, for the manner in which her important duties were performed. (Cheers.)

The Rev. R. ALLIOTT, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said it was very gratifying to note that the boys who most distinguished themselves in the examination were those who had been longest in this school, and if parents would consult the interests of their sons, they would not be continually moving their boys from school to school, but choose a good school, and keep their boys there as long as possible. Parents could assist the teachers greatly by strengthening their hands in impressing upon the pupils that the business of education must be steadily attended to; irregularity in this respect had a very prejudicial effect. On behalf of his colleagues, he had pleasure in testifying that they were good men and true, animated by integrity of purpose, and performing their duties with unflinching patience, and with a continual regard to the highest interests of the pupils under their care. (Cheers.)

An excellent cold collation was spread in the dining-hall, to which a large company sat down, Mr. Grimwade presiding. After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Morley, M.P., addressed the company, and concluded by saying that in order to encourage parents to keep their children for a longer period in educational effort in connection with this school he would willingly give a sum of 15*l.* a year, if his friend Mr. Crossley would give another 15*l.*, as a temporary scholarship, tenable for three or four years, on condition that one or two similar scholarships of 30*l.* per annum should be given by other friends of the school. The Rev. R. Alliott: I wish you would make it five years. Mr. Morley: Oh, by all means. (Cheers.) Mr. John Crossley said he had listened, too, with great pleasure to the paper read by Mr. Binney. He believed that if that

paper was widely circulated, as it ought to be, it would give a great stimulus to efficient middle-class female education. He should be very unwilling to interfere as to the scholarships if it was to be left wholly to himself and Mr. Morley, but if it would stimulate others to render similar help, he should be happy to respond to Mr. Morley's suggestion. (Applause.) He trusted that the school would go on and prosper. Mr. Harvey, as one of the committee of the school, said they were prepared to accept the noble generosity of Mr. Morley and Mr. Crossley, and would undertake to raise from friends at Bishop Stortford a second scholarship of 30*l.* for five years. Other friends present volunteered annual sums, and it was ultimately announced that the authorities of the school had at their disposal four scholarships of 30*l.* per annum each, tenable for five years. The gentlemen who took part in guaranteeing these amounts were Messrs. Grimwade, Gurteen, Webster, Hayward, Champ, Taylor, Death, Cole, Whiteley, East, Schmölle, T. H. Poole, C. T. Warner, and S. S. Poole. The Chairman expressed to Mr. Binney, on behalf of those present, their hearty thanks for the paper which he had read to them. The value of that paper, he believed, could not be fully estimated that day, but when it had been spread through the length and breadth of the land, and the weighty suggestions in it fully considered, they should have their newly established ladies' college rapidly filled. (Cheers.) The Rev. T. Binney briefly responded, and was followed by the Rev. W. Roberts and the Rev. Dr. Mullens, who, as a parent having two boys at the school, said he was much pleased with what he knew of its operations. One of those boys, after being there a month, said, "We have to work twice as hard here as ever we have done before." He was glad to witness the honesty and fidelity with which the Examiner knocked holes in any weak part of the school system, but comparing this report with that of last year, he was rejoiced to find that it gives far higher credit for the current work of the school. Mr. Alliott had done much in the past, and they might expect much more as the school progressed. On the motion of Mr. Portway, a vote of thanks was presented to the chairman, and suitably acknowledged. The company then adjourned to the Ladies' College, and inspected the apartments, of which the arrangements were highly approved. Tea was then served, at the conclusion of which the friends of the institution dispersed.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

On Friday afternoon the annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the boys of this school was held in the commodious theatre of the building in Milk-street, Cheapside. The chair was occupied by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, there being also present Sheriffs Sir F. W. Truscott and Sir John Bennett; Mr. Deputy Kelday, the chairman of the school committee; Mr. H. H. Heath, the late chairman; Mr. Deputy Taylor, Mr. Shuter, Mr. Grimwade, Mr. Garrod, and several other members of the committee; the Rev. E. A. Abbott, the head master; Mr. F. Cuthbertson, second master; the Rev. A. R. Vardy, and many of the assistant masters. The remainder of the theatre was filled by a large assemblage of relatives and friends—chiefly ladies—of the pupils, and a considerable number of the boys themselves. The proceedings were opened with an address by the Head Master, in the course of which he congratulated the committee on the present state of the school, which was now, he was happy to say, in as flourishing a condition as it had been at any period since its foundation. A slight mark of this was the increasing number of applications for admission to the school, but a greater and far more substantial proof was the glorious list of honours and distinctions gained by pupils of the school in the universities and elsewhere during the past year. These included a fellowship gained at Cambridge by Mr. William Michael Spence, late Beaufoy Scholar, and Scholar of Pembroke College; and another gained at Christ's College, Cambridge, by Mr. Percy Gardiner, B.A. Mr. Abbott next spoke in terms of deep regret of the departure from the school of one of his most valued colleagues, the Rev. A. R. Vardy—a former distinguished pupil of the school—who has lately been appointed head master of King Edward's School, Birmingham. He spoke with satisfaction of the progress that the study of English was making in the school, and had much pleasure in announcing that two extra prizes had been established for this subject—one by Mr. James Brewster, Q.C., and the other by Sir John Bennett. Finally, he felt he could not close his address without a word in reference to the death of the late Dr. Mortimer, former head-master, to whom he felt the prosperity of the school was so much owing.

Speeches, consisting of declamations in praise of John Carpenter—an eminent citizen, and member of the Corporation in the days of Henry VI., and to whose munificence in bequeathing a liberal sum for the education and maintenance of a certain number of poor men's sons the school mainly owes its origin—were delivered by some of the boys of the sixth form. The first was in English, by Mr. J. R. V. Marchant, scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and captain of the school, in the course of which he also dwelt on the many advantages to be reaped by pupils, among which he particularly dwelt on the teaching of natural sciences, which had attained such a high character in the school, and also on the religious instruction, which, though it thoroughly grounded the boys in

the great and elementary truths of religion, assumed a perfectly unsectarian character. The Greek oration, to the same effect, was given by Mr. E. S. Summers, Jews' Commemoration scholar and scholar of Trinity Hall Cambridge; the German by Mr. Cecil Bendall, Carpenter scholar; the French by Mr. L. R. Farnell, William Tite scholar; and the Latin by Mr. T. T. Jeffery.

The examiners, Mr. F. C. Wace and Mr. J. S. Reid, having read their reports on their recent examination, both in mathematics and classics, which were, on the whole, of a most satisfactory nature, the Lord Mayor proceeded to hand to their winners the formal certificates of scholarships lately awarded as follows:—Carpenter Scholarship, G. A. Stevenson; Warren Stormes Hale Scholarship, J. Staggall; Jews' Commemoration Scholarship, W. Beighton; Tegg Scholarship, S. Roger; *Times* Scholarship, J. Mitchell; Beaufoy Scholarship, E. S. Summers; Goldsmith's Exhibition, J. R. V. Marchant; Mortimer Exhibition, J. Shaw; and the Sir David Salomons' Foundation Scholarship, F. Freeth. The prizes were then distributed, the chief of which were as follows:—Dr. Conquest's gold medal, gained by Mr. J. R. V. Marchant, who also carried off Sir James Shaw's classical medal, the Mowlem prize for English, and finally, the Stewart memorial prize. The Beaufoy mathematical medal was won by J. Mitchell; the Edkins memorial prize by W. H. Bennett; Sir G. Carroll's medal for French by H. Louis, and his medal for German by L. Jacob; Mr. Alderman Hale's medal for arithmetic, O. W. F. Hill, and for chemical science, J. Shaw; Mr. C. Grimwade's medal for writing, J. B. Edwards; and Mr. H. E. Knight's commercial prize, O. W. F. Hill.

After the distribution the Lord Mayor addressed a few remarks to the boys, in the course of which he expressed his wish to give every encouragement to those who were studious, diligent, and attentive to the instruction provided for them, and his satisfaction at the steadily increasing prosperity of the school. The right hon. chairman was loudly applauded. Mr. H. H. Heath proposed a vote of thanks to the examiners, Messrs. Wace and Reid, for the efficient way in which they had conducted their examination, and a similar compliment was paid to the masters, to which Mr. Abbott responded in his own name and that of his assistants. Sir John Bennett, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman of the committee and his supporters for their deep interest in and attention to the welfare of the school, said he believed there was no work in which men of talent could be employed, which was of greater importance than that of developing the intellect of the rising generation. Mr. Deputy Kelday replied, and in doing so proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for his kindness in presiding at the meeting, which was cordially responded to.

J. R. V. Marchant, who carried off so many of the prizes, is the youngest son of the Rev. J. Marchant, and a former pupil of the Congregational School at Lewisham. This accomplished youth, in addition to the Goldsmith's Exhibition of 50*l.* per annum for four years, obtained the following gold and silver medals:—Dr. Conquest's (gold, value ten guineas), for general proficiency and good conduct; Sir James Shaw's, for classics; Mowlem's, for English; Stewart's memorial; and twenty-three volumes of books—a success rarely surpassed.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of the candidates who have passed the recent examinations:—

FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.—PASS LIST.

FIRST DIVISION.—Evan Banks, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; James Henry Martyn Barrow, Queen's College, Liverpool; Charles Sidney Beauchamp, Beaumont College; William Brown, private study; John Buttle, University College; Alfred Caldecott, private study; Robert Capron, private study; Frederick Walker Clarke, New College; Henry Clarke, private study; William Raymond Connolly, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; Edward Thomas Davies, private study; Charles Edward Davis, private study; George Castriot De Renzi, Trinity College, Cambridge; James Milne Dewar, private study; George Edge Dreaper, private study; Alexander Maxwell Drennan, private study; Thomas Field, King's School, Canterbury; William Arthur Foxwell, Wesleyan College, Taunton; Francis Gotch, University College; Edward Grubb, Flounder's College; Thomas Erat Harrison, University College; Edward Heal, Culham College; Edmund Raven Hollings, private study; Walter Hughes, Owen's College; David Inglis, Lanc. Indep. and Owens Colleges; Thomas Winter Jackson, private study; Edward Herbert Keed, University College; John Mason Lightwood, Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Thomas McAlinsh, private study; James Atkins Martin, private study; William John Maytum, private study; Nathaniel Micklem, University College; John Middleton, private study; Charles Ebenezer Moyses, University College; Joshua Murgatroyd, Owens College; John Howard Murphy, private study; John Howard Nankivell, private study; Thomas Chalmers Norton, private study; Thomas Henry Ormston Pease, University College; George Edward Rees, private study; Robert Montgomery Rees, New Kingswood School; John William Richards, New College; James William Rogers, University College; David Rutherford, private study; Frederick Ryland,

private study; John George Ryles, private study; William Godfrey Shaen, University College; John Allen Slater, Wesleyan College, Taunton; Alfred Owen Smith, Wesleyan College, Didsbury; Theodore Smith, Owens College; Arthur Lee Sparkes, private study; Richard Henry Oakley Stubbs, private study; Thomas Stoaate Sully, University College; David Thomas, Pontypool College; Joseph William Thompson, University College; Robert George Thomson, private study; Walter George Toope, private study; Francis Albert Turner, private study; Francis Chamberlain Turner, University College; John Walton Tyrer, private study; Joseph Tyson, North London Collegiate School; James Alfred Vane, Wesleyan Taunton and Kingswood School; Charles Ernest Wedmore, University College; Thomas Marchant Williams, private study; John Edwin Wood, Wesley College; Henry Charles Wright, Epsom College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Charles Ashford, Lancashire Independent and Owens Colleges; Frederick William Batson, private study; Francis Bridges Bickley, private study; Francis Henry Brown, Flounders College; Alfred Henry Burton, private tuition; William Callum, private study; Richard Muilman Chiswell, Owens College; Henry Scott Ryan Goodeve Chuckerbutty, University College; Frederick Henry Corder, private study; Richard John Farrell, St. Mary's College, Oscott; Rowland George Heys, private study; Alexander Hodges, private study; Ernest Frederic Hugill, Wesleyan College, Taunton; John Jennings, St. Mark's College, Chelsea; Richard John King, private study; Tobias Kipling, private study; James Thomas Charles London, Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Clifton; Louis Lubinski, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; Walter Cartwright Massey, Owens College; Lionel Edward Pyke, private tuition; Herbert Francis Ramsay, private tuition; Archibald James Holmes Russell, University College; John Thornton, Owens College; John Joy Thorp, private study; Joseph Henwood Toms, Spring Hill College; William Carey Trafford, University College; Joseph Turner, private study; Ernest Edward Waters, Owens College; James Welsh, private study; Robert Charles Wyatt, Park Grammar School, Plymouth.

FIRST B.Sc. EXAMINATION.—PASS LIST.

FIRST DIVISION.—James Barnes, Owens College; Cornelius Bulbeck, private study; Edward Albert Butler, B.A., private study; Frederic Chapple, B.A., Wesleyan Trinity and University College; Claude Clarke Claremont, University College; Henry Wade Deacon, King's College; Frederick William Frankland, University College and Royal School of Mines; Arthur Walton Fuller, Owens College; James Edward Harris, B.A., private study; Richard Henry Jude, Christ's College, Cambridge; John Frederic Main, private study; Arthur Milnes Marshall, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; Arthur Samson Napier, Owens College; John Edward Neale, University College; Henry Shoveller Robertson, B.A., Old Trafford School and Owens; John Charles Saunders, Downing College, Cambridge; James Heber Taylor, M.A., Cambridge and Oxford, Trinity College, Cambridge; James Cecil Witton, private study; William Barton Worthington, Owens College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Richard John Anderson, Belfast College; Frederic Harvey Barling, Owens College; Judson Sykes Bury, Owens College; Adam Speers, private study; Edward Wordsell, B.A., Flounders College.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (M.B.) EXAMINATION.—PASS LIST.

FIRST DIVISION.—John Henry Barnard, private study; William Henry Blake, University College; James Blamey, University College; Harry Beechham Briggs, King's College; Robert Edmund Carrington, Guy's Hospital; Claude Clarke Claremont, University College; Charles Walter Evans, University College; Richard Hingston Fox, London Hospital; George Aldridge George, University College; Francis Goodchild, Epsom and University Colleges; John Benjamin Hellier, Leeds School of Medicine; George Courtenay Henderson, University College; Wilfred Francis Hopwood, Manchester Grammar School; Edwin Joseph Lequesne, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Howard Griffiths Lowe, Queen's College, Birmingham; Arthur Milnes Marshall, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; Charles Arthur Mercier, London Hospital; John Edward Neale, University College; Howard Douglas Stewart, King's College; Nestor Isidore Charles Tirard, King's College; Benjamin Arthur Whitelegge, University College; James Cecil Witton, private study; William Barton Worthington, Owens College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Richard John Anderson, Belfast College; Albert de Winter Baker, Guy's Hospital; Richard Legg Batterbury, King's College; Henry Blake, St. George's Hospital; Judson Sykes Bury, Owens College; Herbert Duke, Guy's Hospital; John Christian Ferrier, Guy's Hospital; Alfred Finch, Guy's Hospital; George Michael James Giles, St. Mary's Hospital; Alexander Gray, Guy's Hospital; John Gatchell Hancock, King's College; Joseph William Hunt, University College; Alfred James, University College; Richard Henry Jude, Christ's College, Cambridge; Walter Aubrey Kidd, Guy's Hospital; William Henry Maberly, Edinburgh University; Frederic Daniell Miller, King's College; Thomas Mark Pinnell, University College; Joshua Powell, University College; James Woolley Roughton, King's College; William Joseph Seward, University College; William

Allason Simmonds, Guy's Hospital; Edward Arthur Snell, King's College; Arthur Bayly Vane, Queen's College, Birmingham; Sidney Patteshall Wilding, University College.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

At the day sitting of the House of Commons on Wednesday, the Capital Punishment Abolition Bill was moved, in a very thin House, by Mr. Charles Gilpin. Laying down the axiom that it is not so much the severity of punishment as its certainty that operates as a deterrent to crime, he proceeded to contend—and he cited various instances in support of his argument—that the convictions for murder are less in proportion to the number of charges than the convictions on charges of other crimes, for which the punishment is less severe. Then after conviction there was great uncertainty as to whether the penalty of death would be inflicted, and the poor man had not as good a chance of having his life reprieved as the rich man, who, from the circle of his acquaintance, could bring to bear a larger influence on the Home Secretary. In Tuscany, Portugal, part of Russia, Saxony, Belgium, Holland, and other countries on the continent, and in several of the States of America, where capital punishment had been abolished, it had been found that the result of this relaxation of the law had been that the crimes for which it had been inflicted had decreased, and it might fairly be inferred that the same result would follow in this country. He cited the opinions of Earl Russell, of Mr. John Bright, and of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in support of his views, and he quoted the opinions of the late Mr. Charles Dickens, from whose pen a number of articles against the continued infliction of capital punishment were published some years ago in the *Daily News*. The motion was seconded by Mr. R. N. Fowler, who took a somewhat similar line of argument.

Mr. J. D. Lewis, who moved the rejection of the bill, remarked that the arguments in favour of the bill did not go so much to the abolition of capital punishment as to show that some alteration in the law should take place. The advocates for the bill had to show that there was really an hesitation to convict in cases where it was known that, should there be a conviction, an execution must follow. Several judges were examined before the commission of 1866, and they all said there was no difficulty in getting a conviction for a bad murder. He expressed great doubts whether there had been a decrease of murders in countries where capital punishment had been abolished, and he quoted some statistics in support of this view. He doubted very much the expediency of abolishing death for treason; and, referring to the statement that the punishment of death for political offences was abolished in France, he said the degree in which it was abolished was well illustrated by the president of a recent court-martial at Versailles, who, in passing sentence on some Communists, stated that, as the punishment of death on political offenders had been abolished, the prisoners would not be beheaded, but shot. In fact, as he proceeded to argue, it was necessary for the safety of society that the power of life and death should be vested in the constituted authorities.

Mr. Richard followed in contravention of the arguments of the last speaker. Mr. Henley took the same side; the question, he observed, really was, Was the punishment of death deterrent of the crime of murder? and the facts, he contended, showed the reverse. Mr. Newdegate, in opposition to the bill, argued that it was the uncertainty of capital punishment following conviction which caused the increase in the crime of murder. Mr. Tipping followed with a speech against the bill, and Sir Colman O'Loughlin with one in its favour. He affirmed, from his legal experience in Ireland, that capital punishment impeded the course of justice. The Attorney-General for Ireland denied that such was the case, and said that if juries did disagree in Ireland, it was no argument for abolishing capital punishment. On the contrary, in Ireland capital punishment did deter men from crime, and he appealed to every one present to say what punishment would have most deterrent effect on himself individually. Sir C. O'Loughlin had argued that in certain cases juries went wrong because the punishment of death was not likely to be inflicted, and that in certain other cases they went wrong because the punishment of death was likely to be inflicted. It was impossible, however, to judge of particular cases without being in full possession of the facts, and he deprecated raising an argument upon isolated instances. He was very strongly of opinion that it would not be safe in the interests of society to abolish capital punishment.

Mr. Bruce admitted that if it could be shown that capital punishment had failed to have a deterrent effect a fair case would have been made out in favour of its abolition. The argument of Mr. Henley was that, in spite of the infliction of capital punishment, the crime of murder was increasing; and, on the other hand, the argument of Mr. Newdegate was that capital punishment had ceased to be deterrent in this country in consequence of the prerogative of mercy having been improperly exercised by himself in his capacity of Home Secretary. With regard to the first objection, it could not be denied that our system of police had improved enormously throughout the country, and that the chances of escape of a murderer had much decreased

of late years. To show that the crime of murder had not increased in recent years, he might state that in the three years ending 1868 143 males had been tried for murder against 102 tried for that offence in the three years ending in 1871, being a diminution of 46. In the first three years 74 males had been sentenced to death and 32 executed against 46 sentenced to death and 20 executed in the latter three years. Were every person upon whom sentence of death was passed to be executed the result would be that next year a bill for the abolition of capital punishment would be passed. Our law admitted of but the one punishment for the crime of murder, although the circumstances under which the crime was committed might vary infinitely; and the only person who had the power of tempering the occasional harshness of the law was the Home Secretary. It had been alleged in the course of the debate that the Home Secretary was liable to be influenced, however right-minded and upright he might be; and that, under these circumstances, it could not be otherwise than that the law would be strained in favour of the rich as compared with the poor. This he denied, but he could not refrain from saying that the occasional display of humanitarian feelings on the part of some persons rendered the exercise of the prerogative of mercy by the Home Secretary even more difficult than it otherwise would be. In his opinion, capital punishment had a general deterrent effect, although, perhaps, not sufficient to prevent the indulgence of wild feelings of vengeance, of cupidity, and of brutality.

Mr. Gilpin briefly replied, after which came the division, and the bill was rejected by a majority of 113—167 to 54.

THE KEOGH JUDGMENT.

In the Commons on Thursday, Mr. Butt moved, "That this House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to consider the report of the address delivered by Mr. Justice Keogh on the occasion of delivering judgment on the trial of the election petition for the county of Galway, and the complaints that have been made of the partisan and political character of that judgment and address." Having reviewed the state of political parties in the county of Galway prior to the election, and noticed the steps taken by some of the great landed families to secure the return of Captain Trench, Mr. Butt contended that, under these circumstances, the Roman Catholic clergy, landowners, and farmers were entitled to rally round the candidate who had declared himself in favour of Home Rule. Captain Nolan had consequently been returned; but Mr. Justice Keogh had seated his opponent, who had polled about 600 votes. He charged Mr. Justice Keogh with having conducted himself as a partisan, and with having used violent and intemperate language on the bench. He had also acted with injustice, because he had convicted and branded with crime eleven gentlemen whom the four law officers of the Crown had declared to be guiltless of any offence for which they could be prosecuted. Having read extracts from the judgment to prove that the language was undignified, vituperative, malicious, and licentious, Mr. Butt appealed to the House, in the interests of outraged justice, to declare that the continuance of Mr. Justice Keogh on the bench was inconsistent with the interests of the public and the honour of the Crown. Mr. M. Henry seconded the motion, and Mr. Pim moved an amendment expressing regret at the intemperate and undignified language employed by Mr. Justice Keogh, but adding that the House sees no reason for calling for his removal. After some remarks from Mr. Smyth, the Attorney-General pointed out that the Attorney-General for Ireland had no alternative under the statute but to order the prosecution. The Government could not support either the original motion or the amendment, because it had not been shown that Mr. Justice Keogh had acted either corruptly or perversely. He had acted upon what he believed to be a sense of the responsibility attaching to him, and unless it could be shown that his motives were corrupt, it would be impossible for the House to join in an address to the Crown to deprive him of his office. The language used might have been indiscreet and might have been wanting in taste, but he maintained that no case had been made out for the censure implied by Mr. Butt's motion.

Mr. H. James came forward as the defender of Mr. Justice Keogh, who for months, he complained, had been assailed by garbled statements, and in explaining the circumstances under which the judge had acted, he charged the Roman Catholic clergy of Galway with intimidation, and with having determined to break the common law, the statute law, and the ordinances of their own Church, in order to seize on the representation of the country. In proof of this, Mr. James exhaustively reviewed the evidence as to the interference of the archbishop, the bishops, and the priests; and he read, too, many of the most striking of the altar denunciations, which were received with unmistakeable expressions of disapproval by the House. Though he did not approve all the language in which it was expressed, though he pleaded that the judge was an Irishman speaking to Irishmen, Mr. James declared that if he had been in Mr. Justice Keogh's place he should have delivered exactly the same judgment, and he concluded a powerful and much applauded speech by calling on the House by its vote to teach a "proud priesthood" that it would permit no allegiance to be paid except to the Sovereign, and no obedience to be exacted except to the law.

Mr. H. Matthews and Mr. Munster supported the motion, while Mr. Plugket opposed it, and Sir C. O'Loughlen moved the adjournment of the debate. Colonel White then attempted a defence of Tipperary, a county which had been calumniated by Mr. Justice Keogh. Mr. Gladstone said he did not gather that there was a general desire to adjourn the debate, and that being so, he hoped a division would be taken, more especially as no advantage could arise, and, on the contrary, disadvantage, in reference to the administration of justice and the decision of pending trials, might result from the adjournment and renewal of the debate. Mr. Disraeli agreed that it was desirable, considering the condition of public business, that the debate should be brought to a conclusion, although, if it had been the beginning of the session, many members on his side would have desired to address the House. But the controversy had been conducted with signal ability and completeness on both sides, and as all the objects of debate had been practically attained, the question was ripe for an immediate decision. Mr. Butt denied that the question had been fully or fairly debated.

After a long discussion Sir C. O'Loughlen's motion was defeated by 350 to 59. Another motion for the adjournment of the House having been proposed, Mr. Gladstone stated that he was ready to consent to adjourn the debate until the business had been despatched which was essential to making arrangements for the prorogation. The motion was then negatived. After some conversation, in the course of which the supporters of the original motion endeavoured to obtain from Government a particular day for resuming the debate, Mr. Butt moved that it be adjourned until Monday next, which was carried by 97 to 93.

On Monday, in reply to Mr. Downing, M.P., Mr. Gladstone declined to make any arrangement for the resumption of the debate until Supply has been completed and two or three essential measures forwarded.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS SCHEMES.

In the Lords on Friday, the Bishop of Bangor moved an address against the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the management of the Hughes Charity at Beaumaris. Lord Ripon said the Law Officers of the Crown, and not the Endowed School Commissioners, were responsible for the exclusion of the bishop and other ecclesiastical persons from the governing bodies of schools. He defended the scheme on the ground that it would be for the convenience of the inhabitants of the Isle of Anglesey that the school should be transferred to a more central situation than the town of Beaumaris. Lord Salisbury contended that the construction of the Act by the commissioners was contrary to the intention of Parliament. Lord Lyttelton defended the course taken by the commissioners. Admitting that the people of Beaumaris were opposed to the removal of the school, he said that the commissioners had to consider the interests of the Isle of Anglesey, which they believed would be promoted by its establishment in a more central situation. After a few words from the Lord Chancellor in support of the scheme, and from Lord Cairns against it, their lordships divided, when the Bishop of Bangor's motion was carried against the Government by 64 Contents against 50 Not-Contents. The Bishop of Rochester moved a similar address against the commissioners' scheme for Felstead School; and Lord Salisbury an address against the scheme for Tideswell School. Lord Ripon said that, after the division on the Beaumaris scheme, he would not put their lordships to the trouble of dividing, and both motions were agreed to.

THE MINES BILL.

On the same day the Coal Mines Regulation Bill went into committee. The Duke of Richmond moved to substitute "56" instead "54," as the number of hours per week during which boys under sixteen should be employed. This was the original proposal of the Government, and it had regard to the interests of the consumer as well as of the employers and employed. Lord Shaftesbury strongly opposed the amendment. The other House, in opposition to Government, had determined that fifty-four hours per week were an adequate amount of toil to be exacted from children employed in mines. If their lordships, in opposition to this humane policy, added two hours to the week's work, they would greatly estrange the sympathy and good feeling of the labouring population. Lord Harrowby hoped their lordships would not appear to be less mindful of the interests of the mining population than the other House. The Duke of Richmond said he would not press his amendment against the feeling of the House, and it was accordingly withdrawn. Lord Cairns brought up an amendment limiting the penal responsibility of mine-owners, agents, and employers in case of explosion or other accident. It was provisionally accepted by Lord Morley, subject to reconsideration on the report. The clauses were gone through, and the bill reported with amendments. The Mines (Metalliferous) Regulation Bill also passed through committee.

LICENSING BILL.

On Friday the discussion of the Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) Bill was continued. The committee resumed with Clause 14, which imposes penalties for harbouring reputed prostitutes. In the first place it was proposed to omit the word "reputed," but this was negatived by 161 to 35; and Mr. Locke then proposed to strike out the words "whether the object of their resorting to the house be prostitution or not," but he also was

defeated by 182 to 128. At the instance of Mr. Watney and Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, the Home Secretary consented to qualify the clause by inserting a condition that the licensed victualler shall only be liable if he permits these persons to remain longer than is necessary for the purpose of obtaining reasonable refreshment. The clause provides that each conviction shall be recorded on the license, but Mr. J. G. Talbot proposed to give a discretion to the magistrate by adding the proviso "unless the convicting magistrate shall otherwise order." Mr. Bruce objected; and, after some discussion, the committee, reversing its decision on the preceding clause, carried the amendment against the Government by 165 to 159. On Clause 15, which imposes a penalty for permitting premises to become a brothel, Mr. Hughes proposed to add a suspension of the licence for five years; but it was urged in opposition that the penalty would fall on the owner, who might be innocent. In the end Mr. Hughes withdrew it. Clauses 16, 17, and 18 were passed without amendment, and on Clause 19, the first of the adulteration clauses, exception was taken by Mr. Candlish—who thought the degradation too much for poor humanity to bear—to that part which compels a licensed victualler convicted of adulteration to acquaint his customers with the fact by a placard which is to be kept up for a fortnight. Several other members took a similar view, but on the other side a very general opinion was expressed that adulteration was the worst offence a publican can commit, and that it ought to be dealt with severely. Mr. Bruce promised to reconsider the point.

At a morning sitting on Saturday, Clauses 22 and 23 were agreed to. But the consideration of Clause 24, which determines the hours for opening and closing public-houses, gave rise to a prolonged discussion. Mr. Bruce proposed to modify the clause by giving power to the local authorities to fix the hours of opening in the country between five a.m. and seven a.m., and ten and twelve o'clock p.m., but this proposal was held over for future consideration. The hours for Sunday trading in the metropolis gave rise to a long and heated debate, at the end of which it was decided that six p.m. should be retained as the hour of opening in the evening. An amendment moved by Mr. Locke to change the hour to five p.m. was defeated on division by 150 to 66. The hour of opening in the metropolitan district on week-days was afterwards changed from six to five a.m., and the committee was then adjourned.

MR. AYRTON AND DR. HOOKER.

In the House of Lords on Monday Lord Derby called attention to the case of Dr. Hooker, Director of the Botanic Gardens at Kew. Disclaiming any intention of making a party attack on the Government, he said he hardly remembered any subject not political in which so general a feeling of sympathy had been excited for the person aggrieved. He attached particular weight to the memorial addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury by eleven scientific men of the highest eminence, who declared that Dr. Hooker's resignation would be a calamity to science and a scandal to English government. A Minister might well think himself in the wrong when he found not a single independent voice raised in his favour. Tracing the history of Kew Gardens, and the distinguished scientific career, first of Sir W. Hooker and then of his son, the present director, he recapitulated from the Blue-book the acts of which Dr. Hooker complained, and charged the First Commissioner with overweening arrogance, an intentional disregard of the courtesies of official life, and a disposition to do everything behind Dr. Hooker's back. Although Dr. Hooker's grievances might seem separately petty, yet, collectively, they denoted an intention to drive him to resign his office. Admitting that the Treasury correspondence was more conciliatory to Dr. Hooker than that of the First Commissioner, he pointed out that this change had been mainly due to the strong expression of opinion outside the walls of Parliament, and that the Treasury displayed much more consideration for the feelings of Mr. Ayrton than of the gentleman really aggrieved. If the Treasury had conceded the substantial justice of Dr. Hooker's case, or had even uttered a single expression of regret, he might not have called attention to the case. If he did not now move a resolution it was because the matter was about to be brought forward in the other House, where the Minister whose conduct was impugned would be able to defend himself.

The Duke of St. Albans regretted the unfortunate misunderstandings that had arisen. He quoted the correspondence to show that the First Commissioner had always exercised a certain legal authority over the Director of Kew Gardens; and after vindicating the Board of Works against some of Dr. Hooker's complaints, he said that the board were as anxious as the public to retain the services of the present director.

Lord Halifax provoked an ironical cheer by promising that it was most desirable that harmony should prevail between the First Commissioner and the Director of Kew Gardens. He thought that Dr. Hooker had been a little too apt to take offence when no offence was intended. The Treasury minute acknowledged the services and attainments of Dr. Hooker, and his supremacy in all matters relating to the management of the gardens having been now established, he hoped that all angry feelings would be allayed.

After a few words from Lord Stanley of Alderley in defence of the Board of Works, the discussion terminated.

MILITARY FORCES LOCALISATION EXPENSES BILL.

The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed at a late hour on Monday by Mr. Illingworth, who, in continuing his speech, protested against the outlay which the bill would involve, and suggested that, even if the scheme embodied in it were a good one, it would lose nothing by being postponed until next session, while the country would be able to form an opinion with respect to it during the recess. A large portion of the expenses under this bill would come from the pockets of the industrial classes, who had no apprehensions of danger and no wish to meddle with the affairs of our neighbours. If, therefore, this outlay were considered necessary, let it be paid by those who really wished for it. He objected also to the bill for its intermixture of military with the civil population, feeling sure that the latter would thereby suffer. Barracks were, he believed, a nuisance wherever they were found. In our present relations with foreign Powers, was it necessary to foster our military system and familiarise our population with it in the way now proposed? The calamity of the continental States was their overgrown military system, and we should denounce that system instead of humbly copying it. Considering our well-nigh impregnable position and our navy, and considering, also, the very subordinate position we should hereafter play in continental quarrels, we should adopt a policy of non-intervention, and, while giving our advice, should preface it by stating candidly that we did not intend to fight. He could not understand how it was that larger military expenditure was proposed by an economical Government than by a Government which made no such professions. We should endeavour to make international arbitration the rule, and not the exception, and he called on the Government, by postponing this bill, to give the country further time for considering whether they would incur this large outlay.

Mr. Trevelyan thought the opponents of the bill had failed to show any connection between it and the evils they deprecated; and he denied that the measure was inconsistent with economy, morality, or the establishment of a sound military system. The object desired was that the country should be defended with a small number of men under the colours, and with a large number of men in the reserves. Men could not be enlisted for the short period of three years with a prospect of returning to citizen life as long as they were liable to be sent to an unhealthy climate like India for an indefinite period. The Government, however, were deterred from facing the difficulty involved in this matter by those who told them that it would be dangerous to have a permanent Indian army of occupation, because it might be turned into a Prætorian Guard. The hon. member for Merthyr Tydvil objected to the bill on the ground of the vice and immorality that would be caused by it. But did his hon. friend realise the difference between a barrack and a training centre? The barrack was a station containing old soldiers who had learned their drill, who were getting tired of their profession, and who might, therefore, be too much prone to self-indulgence. But these training centres were schools of discipline, where young men were carefully watched by non-commissioned officers, married men, who had risen from the ranks by their steadiness and good conduct, and whose characters were as valuable to them as that of an accountant at Manchester was to him. But not only was the drill of these young men attended to, but every action of their lives was under strict supervision. A proof of the effect of military training upon young soldiers was afforded by the criterion of the relative mortality in civil life. More people died in civil life between the ages of twenty and twenty-five than in military life; but between thirty and thirty-five more died in military life. Perhaps his hon. friend thought that the officers who would superintend the military centres would not carry out their instructions. But if so, he would ask why did his hon. friend last year vote for the abolition of purchase at a cost to the country of 8,000,000? (Hear.) His hon. friend the member for Carlisle had assumed that every one who voted for the reduction of the army in the beginning of the year ought to vote against this bill. Well, he voted for the reduction of the army because he wished for fewer men, but he supported this bill, because it would give us more efficient means of defence. The object of the bill was to make the militia more effective by bringing it into connection with the regular army, and placing it under the control of officers of that army. It was also an economical measure in this respect—it would save us from military expenditure occasioned by periodical panics. An enormous mass of the people of this country, right or wrong, would not be satisfied unless they felt that the country was secured against invasion.

Colonel Hogg, as one who had passed the best years of his life in the army, could testify that there was no ground for the aspersions cast by the hon. member for Knarborough and the hon. member for Merthyr Tydvil on the character of the army. He thought that a three or a six years' service was too short, and that Her Majesty's Government would experience considerable difficulty, under a short-service system, in relieving the troops in India.

Mr. Jacob Bright had heard nothing from the

hon. member (Mr. Trevelyan) to make him desire to establish military centres throughout the country. As to the health of young soldiers being superior to that of the civil population, this was not surprising, considering that they were picked men, and that probably a third of the applicants for enlistment were rejected. The statement that barrack accommodation was deficient by 9,000 men was simply an argument for the diminution of a force greater than had been customary in times of peace, and he saw no prospect of preventing panics, which affected persons mostly of feeble intellect and of wealthy means, who felt alarm when people of sound judgment saw no ground for it. Whatever the object of the measure might be, it would tend to make us a military nation, though we had seen the calamities to which military ambition had led on the continent. Nobody could affirm that the security of the country had been jeopardised, for Germany would hesitate to enter on another war with France in her present temper, and a member of the Government (Mr. Grant Duff), whose continental information entitled him to much attention, had ridiculed a German invasion as more difficult than an English invasion of Germany. He had been educated by the present Government to think 3,500,000 a large sum. It would take 100,000 male adults of Manchester thirty-five weeks to earn it at 11. per head. He acquiesced a year or two ago in the refusal of the Treasury to grant 50,000, or 100,000, for a centre of science and learning, first because he could not help it—(a laugh)—and secondly because he hoped the Government would co-operate with the economical members of the House; but if they had 3,500,000, to spare they might reduce the national debt, or reserve it for the bill probably coming to us from Geneva, for which the hon. member for Birkenhead was considerably responsible—"Oh," and "Hear"—or taxes on articles of consumption might be reduced, seeing that the rise of wages was counterbalanced by the enhanced price of the necessities of life, and that ignorant people were beginning to stone the butchers. The hon. member for Merthyr Tydvil had described these military centres as the centres of idleness and demoralisation. Under the existing law a soldier who deserted his wife or abandoned his children, legitimate or illegitimate, could not be made responsible to the law, and, in his opinion, before soldiers were collected together in fresh places these exemptions from the consequences of their wrongful acts should be abolished. It appeared rather extraordinary to him that the first great Cabinet that had opened its doors to the Society of Friends should imitate so extensively the military policy of the continent, which entailed such an immense amount of poverty and crime. Taking our insular position into account, we spent nearly ten times as much upon our army, proportionately, as foreign nations did upon theirs. Hon. members would have to appear before their constituents in a few days, and, for his own part, he should be able to say that, while approving in the main the conduct of the Government, he had opposed to the utmost of his power the squandering of three and a-half millions of money for military purposes.

Mr. Stanley, in supporting the bill, canvassed the principal details of the scheme, and offered suggestions for its amendment, especially for carrying out more completely the principle of amalgamation.

Mr. E. Smith and Colonel North also spoke in favour of the bill. After this Mr. Auberon Herbert moved the adjournment of the debate; but, in deference to the loudly expressed remonstrances of the House and the advice of his friends, he did not persevere to a division, and the House then carried the second reading by 170 to 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amongst the additional bills withdrawn during the week have been the Agricultural Children Bill and the Poor Law (Scotland) Bill, and the Sites for Places of Worship and Schools Bill.

Another Elementary Education (Election) Bill has been introduced, and is the same as that rejected by the Lords, except that the provision for extending the ballot to school board elections has been omitted. The new bill is unopposed.

Lord Lansdowne stated on Thursday that the autumn manoeuvres would last from the 3rd to the 12th of September.

On Friday the Lords, by 65 votes of 53, threw out the Enclosure Land Amendment Bill.

Mr. Bruce, in reply to Sir C. Dilke, declined to give any pledge that he will next year deal with the government of London, or the election of members to the Metropolitan Board.

DIVISION ON THE KEOGH RESOLUTION.—In the division on the adjournment of the debate on Mr. Butt's motion to go into committee, on a resolution of censure on Mr. Justice Keogh, 409 members voted. The minority of 59 was made up of 14 English, 38 Irish, and 2 Scotch members; and the majority of 350 was composed of 286 English, 31 Irish, and 33 Scotch. The number of Irish absentees was rather more than one-third of the whole number. Mr. Bernal Osborne, though present during the debate, did not vote. Mr. Shaw, of Bandon, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Dease paired in favour of the motion with Mr. Cross, Mr. Corry, and Mr. Conolly, who opposed it.

DIVISION ON THE MILITARY FORCES BILL.—The following members (twenty-six, including tellers) voted against the second reading of the Military Forces Localisation (Expenses) Bill on Monday night:—Mr. George Anderson, Mr. R. S.

Aytoun, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Nathan, Mr. John Candlish, Mr. Kenelm T. E. Fry, Mr. George Dixon, Mr. Edward T. Gourley, Right Hon. J. W. Henley, Hon. Auberon E. W. Herbert, Mr. Alfred Illingworth, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Duncan M'Laren, Mr. Thomas W. Mellor, Mr. Edward Miall, Mr. John Miller, Mr. George O. Morgan, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. William Rathbone, Mr. Charles Reed, Mr. Henry Richard, Mr. Peter Rylands, Mr. James C. Stenenson, Mr. W. T. M'Cullagh Torrens, Tellers, Mr. Holms and Major Beaumont.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

The "strict secrecy" which we have been repeatedly told is observed by the arbitrators at Geneva respecting their proceedings, does not prevent the publication of various contradictory rumours on the subject. On Saturday the *Swiss Times* published a statement that "a decision favourable to the American claims has already been arrived at in the matter of the Florida, involving the indebtedness of England to the amount of nearly half a million sterling." The *Times* correspondent sends a telegram stating that the Tribunal sat on Monday. In the absence of positive intelligence mere conjectures have been published in authoritative style. The two points of special interest are—firstly, what will be the decision of the Tribunal in the case of each ship; secondly, what sum is to be awarded in each case. It is known that the case of each ship is being examined separately, and there is reason to believe that in each successive case the Tribunal will decide the principle applicable without definitively fixing the amount of damages, if any. When all the cases have been examined, the Tribunal will review decisions and fix the total sum.

Another telegram forwarded by Reuter's agency says that the interruption in the sittings of the court for several days appears to have been necessary in order to examine, after being provided with all the necessary documents for that purpose—1st, Whether the English law permitted the construction of ships similar to those of the Alabama; and, 2nd, whether the British Government had exercised due diligence in order to prevent such vessels built for foreign parts to proceed to sea. Of four cases brought before the court England firmly repudiates three. With regard to the fourth ship in question, namely, the Alabama, England contends that the Admiralty did its duty, but that its instructions were not carried out with the necessary promptitude by its subordinates. The court has had under examination whether interest on sums claimed should be paid. The majority is stated to hold that interest should not be allowed. It is probable that the arbitrators will award a lump sum for indemnification, but this will only be done after a serious examination of each case, which is expected to occupy two or three months. The conciliatory disposition evinced by the American delegates, acting under the instructions of Mr. Fish, makes a favourable impression.

A telegram from Washington, dated July 29, says:—"The Government has received official information from Geneva of a satisfactory character relative to the American claims."

THE COST OF LIVING.—The *Standard* says an income of 1,000l. a year in 1872 represents no higher social position, no greater comparative command of the comforts of life, no greater ease of living in the same rank and style and in the same circles, than was represented in 1862 by 900l., or in 1850 by 600l. a year.

THE LEGAL EXPENSES OF EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.—The following is the text of the protest against the payment of the legal expenses incurred by ex-Governor Eyre in his defence, which was unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the Manchester Nonconformist Association, and which has been forwarded to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury:—

The committee of the Manchester Nonconformist Association desire to enter their solemn and indignant protest against the grant recently made by the House of Commons to ex-Governor Eyre for the legal expenses of his defence.

They found their protest mainly on the moral grounds supplied by the facts which were fully elicited by the commission sent out to investigate the circumstances of the (so-called) Jamaica insurrection. These facts laid on Governor Eyre the terrible responsibility of a needless and excessive prolongation of martial law in the disturbed districts, together with all the atrocities arising out of this; and implicated him specially in the guilt of the murder of an excellent citizen and good Christian, Mr. G. W. Gordon, his political antagonist, whose widow has never received any compensation for the wrongs inflicted upon her, and whose blood still cries out from the ground against the man who with signal cruelty and injustice caused it to be shed.

To make a grant of public money to such a man, whose acts have brought a reproach on the name of England—thus seeming at the least to condone, if not to approve, his offences—might be regarded as involving us as a people in the guilt of his conduct, if such a proceeding, carried through most inconsistently by a Liberal Government in the teeth of many of their best supporters, did not meet with a strong and decided protest from the friends of humanity and justice in the nation.

Signed on behalf of the committee of the Manchester Nonconformist Association.

RICHARD JOHNSON, President.
Brown-street, Manchester, July 24, 1872.

of late years. To show that the crime of murder had not increased in recent years, he might state that in the three years ending 1868 148 males had been tried for murder against 102 tried for that offence in the three years ending in 1871, being a diminution of 46. In the first three years 74 males had been sentenced to death and 32 executed against 46 sentenced to death and 20 executed in the latter three years. Were every person upon whom sentence of death was passed to be executed the result would be that next year a bill for the abolition of capital punishment would be passed. Our law admitted of but the one punishment for the crime of murder, although the circumstances under which the crime was committed might vary infinitely; and the only person who had the power of tempering the occasional harshness of the law was the Home Secretary. It had been alleged in the course of the debate that the Home Secretary was liable to be influenced, however right-minded and upright he might be; and that, under these circumstances, it could not be otherwise than that the law would be strained in favour of the rich as compared with the poor. This he denied, but he could not refrain from saying that the occasional display of humanitarian feelings on the part of some persons rendered the exercise of the prerogative of mercy by the Home Secretary even more difficult than it otherwise would be. In his opinion, capital punishment had a general deterrent effect, although, perhaps, not sufficient to prevent the indulgence of wild feelings of vengeance, of cupidity, and of brutality.

Mr. Gilpin briefly replied, after which came the division, and the bill was rejected by a majority of 113—167 to 54.

THE KEOGH JUDGMENT.

In the Commons on Thursday, Mr. Butt moved, "That this House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to consider the report of the address delivered by Mr. Justice Keogh on the occasion of delivering judgment on the trial of the election petition for the county of Galway, and the complaints that have been made of the partisan and political character of that judgment and address." Having reviewed the state of political parties in the county of Galway prior to the election, and noticed the steps taken by some of the great landed families to secure the return of Captain Trench, Mr. Butt contended that, under these circumstances, the Roman Catholic clergy, landowners, and farmers were entitled to rally round the candidate who had declared himself in favour of Home Rule. Captain Nolan had consequently been returned; but Mr. Justice Keogh had seated his opponent, who had polled about 600 votes. He charged Mr. Justice Keogh with having conducted himself as a partisan, and with having used violent and intemperate language on the bench. He had also acted with injustice, because he had convicted and branded with crime eleven gentlemen whom the four law officers of the Crown had declared to be guiltless of any offence for which they could be prosecuted. Having read extracts from the judgment to prove that the language was undignified, vituperative, malicious, and licentious, Mr. Butt appealed to the House, in the interests of outraged justice, to declare that the continuance of Mr. Justice Keogh on the bench was inconsistent with the interests of the public and the honour of the Crown. Mr. M. Henry seconded the motion, and Mr. Pim moved an amendment expressing regret at the intemperate and undignified language employed by Mr. Justice Keogh, but adding that the House sees no reason for calling for his removal. After some remarks from Mr. Smyth, the Attorney-General pointed out that the Attorney-General for Ireland had no alternative under the statute but to order the prosecution. The Government could not support either the original motion or the amendment, because it had not been shown that Mr. Justice Keogh had acted either corruptly or perversely. He had acted upon what he believed to be a sense of the responsibility attaching to him, and unless it could be shown that his motives were corrupt, it would be impossible for the House to join in an address to the Crown to deprive him of his office. The language used might have been indiscreet and might have been wanting in taste, but he maintained that no case had been made out for the censure implied by Mr. Butt's motion.

Mr. H. James came forward as the defender of Mr. Justice Keogh, who for months, he complained, had been assailed by garbled statements, and in explaining the circumstances under which the judge had acted, he charged the Roman Catholic clergy of Galway with intimidation, and with having determined to break the common law, the statute law, and the ordinances of their own Church, in order to seize on the representation of the country. In proof of this, Mr. James exhaustively reviewed the evidence as to the interference of the archbishop, the bishops, and the priests; and he read, too, many of the most striking of the altar denunciations, which were received with unmistakable expressions of disapproval by the House. Though he did not approve all the language in which it was expressed, though he pleaded that the judge was an Irishman speaking to Irishmen, Mr. James declared that if he had been in Mr. Justice Keogh's place he should have delivered exactly the same judgment, and he concluded a powerful and much applauded speech by calling on the House by its vote to teach a "proud priesthood" that it would permit no allegiance to be paid except to the Sovereign, and no obedience to be exacted except to the law.

Mr. H. Matthews and Mr. Munster supported the motion, while Mr. Plunket opposed it, and Sir C. O'Loughlen moved the adjournment of the debate. Colonel White then attempted a defence of Tipperary, a county which had been calumniated by Mr. Justice Keogh. Mr. Gladstone said he did not gather that there was a general desire to adjourn the debate, and that being so, he hoped a division would be taken, more especially as no advantage could arise, and, on the contrary, disadvantage, in reference to the administration of justice and the decision of pending trials, might result from the adjournment and renewal of the debate. Mr. Disraeli agreed that it was desirable, considering the condition of public business, that the debate should be brought to a conclusion, although, if it had been the beginning of the session, many members on his side would have desired to address the House. But the controversy had been conducted with signal ability and completeness on both sides, and as all the objects of debate had been practically attained, the question was ripe for an immediate decision. Mr. Butt denied that the question had been fully or fairly debated.

After a long discussion Sir C. O'Loughlen's motion was defeated by 350 to 59. Another motion for the adjournment of the House having been proposed, Mr. Gladstone stated that he was ready to consent to adjourn the debate until the business had been despatched which was essential to making arrangements for the prorogation. The motion was then negatived. After some conversation, in the course of which the supporters of the original motion endeavoured to obtain from Government a particular day for resuming the debate, Mr. Butt moved that it be adjourned until Monday next, which was carried by 97 to 93.

On Monday, in reply to Mr. Downing, M.P., Mr. Gladstone declined to make any arrangement for the resumption of the debate until Supply has been completed and two or three essential measures forwarded.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS SCHEMES.

In the Lords on Friday, the Bishop of Bangor moved an address against the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the management of the Hughes Charity at Beaumaris. Lord Ripon said the Law Officers of the Crown, and not the Endowed School Commissioners, were responsible for the exclusion of the bishop and other ecclesiastical persons from the governing bodies of schools. He defended the scheme on the ground that it would be for the convenience of the inhabitants of the Isle of Anglesey that the school should be transferred to a more central situation than the town of Beaumaris. Lord Salisbury contended that the construction of the Act by the commissioners was contrary to the intention of Parliament. Lord Lyttelton defended the course taken by the commissioners. Admitting that the people of Beaumaris were opposed to the removal of the school, he said that the commissioners had to consider the interests of the Isle of Anglesey, which they believed would be promoted by its establishment in a more central situation. After a few words from the Lord Chancellor in support of the scheme, and from Lord Cairns against it, their lordships divided, when the Bishop of Bangor's motion was carried against the Government by 64 Contents against 50 Not-Contents. The Bishop of Rochester moved a similar address against the commissioners' scheme for Felstead School; and Lord Salisbury an address against the scheme for Tideswell School. Lord Ripon said that, after the division on the Beaumaris scheme, he would not put their lordships to the trouble of dividing, and both motions were agreed to.

THE MINES BILL.

On the same day the Coal Mines Regulation Bill went into committee. The Duke of Richmond moved to substitute "56" instead "54," as the number of hours per week during which boys under sixteen should be employed. This was the original proposal of the Government, and it had regard to the interests of the consumer as well as of the employers and employed. Lord Shaftesbury strongly opposed the amendment. The other House, in opposition to Government, had determined that fifty-four hours per week were an adequate amount of toil to be exacted from children employed in mines. If their lordships, in opposition to this humane policy, added two hours to the week's work, they would greatly estrange the sympathy and good feeling of the labouring population. Lord Cairns hoped their lordships would not appear so less mindful of the interests of the mining population than the other House. The Duke of Richmond said he would not press his amendment against the feeling of the House, and it was accordingly withdrawn. Lord Cairns brought up an amendment limiting the penal responsibility of mine-owners, agents, and employers in case of explosion or other accident. It was provisionally accepted by Lord Morley, subject to reconsideration on the report. The clauses were gone through, and the bill reported with amendments. The Mines (Metalliferous) Regulation Bill also passed through committee.

LICENSING BILL.

On Friday the discussion of the Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) Bill was continued. The committee resumed with Clause 14, which imposes penalties for harbouring reputed prostitutes. In the first place it was proposed to omit the word "reputed," but this was negatived by 161 to 35; and Mr. Locke then proposed to strike out the words "whether the object of their resorting to the house be prostitution or not," but he also was

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At a morning sitting on Saturday, Clauses 22 and 23 were agreed to. But the consideration of Clause 24, which determines the hours for opening and closing public-houses, gave rise to a prolonged discussion. Mr. Bruce proposed to modify the clause by giving power to the local authorities to fix the hours of opening in the country between five a.m. and seven a.m., and ten and twelve o'clock p.m., but this proposal was held over for future consideration. The hours for Sunday trading in the metropolis gave rise to a long and heated debate, at the end of which it was decided that six p.m. should be retained as the hour of opening in the evening. An amendment moved by Mr. Locke to change the hour to five p.m. was defeated on division by 150 to 66. The hour of opening in the metropolitan district on week-days was afterwards changed from six to five a.m., and the committee was then adjourned.

MR. AYRTON AND DR. HOOKER.

In the House of Lords on Monday Lord Derby called attention to the case of Dr. Hooker, Director of the Botanic Gardens at Kew. Disclaiming any intention of making a party attack on the Government, he said he hardly remembered any subject not political in which so general a feeling of sympathy had been excited for the person aggrieved. He attached particular weight to the memorial addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury by eleven scientific men of the highest eminence, who declared that Dr. Hooker's resignation would be a calamity to science and a scandal to English government. A Minister might well think himself in the wrong when he found not a single independent voice raised in his favour. Tracing the history of Kew Gardens, and the distinguished scientific career, first of Sir W. Hooker and then of his son, the present director, he recapitulated from the Blue-book the acts of which Dr. Hooker complained, and charged the First Commissioner with overweening arrogance, an intentional disregard of the courtesies of official life, and a disposition to do everything behind Dr. Hooker's back. Although Dr. Hooker's grievances might seem separately petty, yet, collectively, they denoted an intention to drive him to resign his office. Admitting that the Treasury correspondence was more conciliatory to Dr. Hooker than that of the First Commissioner, he pointed out that this change had been mainly due to the strong expression of opinion outside the walls of Parliament, and that the Treasury displayed much more consideration for the feelings of Mr. Ayrton than of the gentleman really aggrieved. If the Treasury had conceded the substantial justice of Dr. Hooker's case, or had even uttered a single expression of regret, he might not have called attention to the case. If he did not now move a resolution it was because the matter was about to be brought forward in the other House, where the Minister whose conduct was impugned would be able to defend himself.

The Duke of St. Albans regretted the unfortunate misunderstandings that had arisen. He quoted the correspondence to show that the First Commissioner had always exercised a certain legal authority over the Director of Kew Gardens; and after vindicating the Board of Works against some of Dr. Hooker's complaints, he said that the board were as anxious as the public to retain the services of the present director.

Lord Halifax provoked an ironical cheer by premising that it was most desirable that harmony should prevail between the First Commissioner and the Director of Kew Gardens. He thought that Dr. Hooker had been a little too apt to take offence when no offence was intended. The Treasury minute acknowledged the services and attainments of Dr. Hooker, and his supremacy in all matters relating to the management of the gardens having been now established, he hoped that all angry feelings would be allayed.

After a few words from Lord Stanley of Alderley in defence of the Board of Works, the discussion terminated.

MILITARY FORCES LOCALISATION EXPENSES BILL.

The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed at a late hour on Monday by Mr. Illingworth, who, in continuing his speech, protested against the outlay which the bill would involve, and suggested that, even if the scheme embodied in it were a good one, it would lose nothing by being postponed until next session, while the country would be able to form an opinion with respect to it during the recess. A large portion of the expenses under this bill would come from the pockets of the industrial classes, who had no apprehensions of danger and no wish to meddle with the affairs of our neighbours. If, therefore, this outlay were considered necessary, let it be paid by those who really wished for it. He objected also to the bill for its intermixture of military with the civil population, feeling sure that the latter would thereby suffer. Barracks were, he believed, a nuisance wherever they were found. In our present relations with foreign Powers, was it necessary to foster our military system and familiarise our population with it in the way now proposed? The calamity of the continental States was their overgrown military system, and we should denounce that system instead of humbly copying it. Considering our well-nigh impregnable position and our navy, and considering, also, the very subordinate position we should hereafter play in continental quarrels, we should adopt a policy of non-intervention, and, while giving our advice, should preface it by stating candidly that we did not intend to fight. He could not understand how it was that larger military expenditure was proposed by an economical Government than by a Government which made no such professions. We should endeavour to make international arbitration the rule, and not the exception, and he called on the Government, by postponing this bill, to give the country further time for considering whether they would incur this large outlay.

Mr. Trevelyan thought the opponents of the bill had failed to show any connection between it and the evils they deprecated; and he denied that the measure was inconsistent with economy, morality, or the establishment of a sound military system. The object desired was that the country should be defended with a small number of men under the colours, and with a large number of men in the reserves. Men could not be enlisted for the short period of three years with a prospect of returning to citizen life as long as they were liable to be sent to an unhealthy climate like India for an indefinite period. The Government, however, were deterred from facing the difficulty involved in this matter by those who told them that it would be dangerous to have a permanent Indian army of occupation, because it might be turned into a Praetorian Guard. The hon. member for Merthyr objected to the bill on the ground of the vice and immorality that would be caused by it. But did his hon. friend realise the difference between a barrack and a training centre? The barrack was a station containing old soldiers who had learned their drill, who were getting tired of their profession, and who might, therefore, be too much prone to self-indulgence. But these training centres were schools of discipline, where young men were carefully watched by non-commissioned officers, married men, who had risen from the ranks by their steadiness and good conduct, and whose characters were as valuable to them as that of an accountant at Manchester was to him. But not only was the drill of these young men attended to, but every action of their lives was under strict supervision. A proof of the effect of military training upon young soldiers was afforded by the criterion of the relative mortality in civil life. More people died in civil life between the ages of twenty and twenty-five than in military life; but between thirty and thirty-five more died in military life. Perhaps his hon. friend thought that the officers who would superintend the military centres would not carry out their instructions. But if so, he would ask why did his hon. friend last year vote for the abolition of purchase at a cost to the country of 8,000,000? (Hear.) His hon. friend the member for Carlisle had assumed that every one who voted for the reduction of the army in the beginning of the year ought to vote against this bill. Well, he voted for the reduction of the army because he wished for fewer men, but he supported this bill, because it would give us more efficient means of defence. The object of the bill was to make the militia more effective by bringing it into connection with the regular army, and placing it under the control of officers of that army. It was also an economical measure in this respect—it would save us from military expenditure occasioned by periodical panics. An enormous mass of the people of this country, right or wrong, would not be satisfied unless they felt that the country was secured against invasion.

Colonel Hogg, as one who had passed the best years of his life in the army, could testify that there was no ground for the aspersions cast by the hon. member for Knaresborough and the hon. member for Merthyr Tydvil on the character of the army. He thought that a three or six years' service was too short, and that Her Majesty's Government would experience considerable difficulty, under a short-service system, in relieving the troops in India.

Mr. Jacob Bright had heard nothing from the

hon. member (Mr. Trevelyan) to make him desire to establish military centres throughout the country. As to the health of young soldiers being superior to that of the civil population, this was not surprising, considering that they were picked men, and that probably a third of the applicants for enlistment were rejected. The statement that barrack accommodation was deficient by 9,000 men was simply an argument for the diminution of a force greater than had been customary in times of peace, and he saw no prospect of preventing panics, which affected persons mostly of feeble intellect and of wealthy means, who felt alarm when people of sound judgment saw no ground for it. Whatever the object of the measure might be, it would tend to make us a military nation, though we had seen the calamities to which military ambition had led on the continent. Nobody could affirm that the security of the country had been jeopardised, for Germany would hesitate to enter on another war with France in her present temper, and a member of the Government (Mr. Grant Duff), whose continental information entitled him to much attention, had ridiculed a German invasion as more difficult than an English invasion of Germany. He had been educated by the present Government to think 3,500,000 a large sum. It would take 100,000 male adults of Manchester thirty-five weeks to earn it at 1/ per head. He acquiesced a year or two ago in the refusal of the Treasury to grant 50,000 or 100,000 for a centre of science and learning, first because he could not help it—(a laugh)—and secondly because he hoped the Government would co-operate with the economical members of the House; but if they had 3,500,000 to spare they might reduce the national debt, or reserve it for the bill probably coming to us from Geneva, for which the hon. member for Birkenhead was considerably responsible—("Oh," and "Hear")—or taxes on articles of consumption might be reduced, seeing that the rise of wages was counterbalanced by the enhanced price of the necessaries of life, and that ignorant people were beginning to stone the butchers. The hon. member for Merthyr Tydvil had described these military centres as the centres of idleness and demoralisation. Under the existing law a soldier who deserted his wife or abandoned his children, legitimate or illegitimate, could not be made responsible to the law, and, in his opinion, before soldiers were collected together in fresh places these exemptions from the consequences of their wrongful acts should be abolished. It appeared rather extraordinary to him that the first great Cabinet that had opened its doors to the Society of Friends should imitate so extensively the military policy of the continent, which entailed such an immense amount of poverty and crime. Taking our insular position into account, we spent nearly ten times as much upon our army, proportionately, as foreign nations did upon theirs. Hon. members would have to appear before their constituents in a few days, and, for his own part, he should be able to say that, while approving in the main the conduct of the Government, he had opposed to the utmost of his power the squandering of three and a-half millions of money for military purposes.

Mr. Stanley, in supporting the bill, canvassed the principal details of the scheme, and offered suggestions for its amendment, especially for carrying out more completely the principle of amalgamation.

Mr. E. Smith and Colonel North also spoke in favour of the bill. After this Mr. Auberon Herbert moved the adjournment of the debate; but, in deference to the loudly expressed remonstrances of the House and the advice of his friends, he did not persevere to a division, and the House then carried the second reading by 170 to 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amongst the additional bills withdrawn during the week have been the Agricultural Children Bill and the Poor Law (Scotland) Bill, and the Sites for Places of Worship and Schools Bill.

Another Elementary Education (Election) Bill has been introduced, and is the same as that rejected by the Lords, except that the provision for extending the ballot to school board elections has been omitted. The new bill is unopposed.

Lord Lansdowne stated on Thursday that the autumn manœuvres would last from the 3rd to the 12th of September.

On Friday the Lords, by 65 votes of 53, threw out the Enclosure Land Amendment Bill.

Mr. Bruce, in reply to Sir C. Dilke, declined to give any pledge that he will next year deal with the government of London, or the election of members to the Metropolitan Board.

DIVISION ON THE KEOGH RESOLUTION.—In the division on the adjournment of the debate on Mr. Butt's motion to go into committee, on a resolution of censure on Mr. Justice Keogh, 409 members voted. The minority of 59 was made up of 14 English, 38 Irish, and 2 Scotch members; and the majority of 350 was composed of 286 English, 31 Irish, and 33 Scotch. The number of Irish absentees was rather more than one-third of the whole number. Mr. Bernal Osborne, though present during the debate, did not vote. Mr. Shaw, of Bandon, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Dease paired in favour of the motion with Mr. Cross, Mr. Corry, and Mr. Conolly, who opposed it.

DIVISION ON THE MILITARY FORCES BILL.—The following members (twenty-six, including tellers) voted against the second reading of the Military Forces Localisation (Expenses) Bill on Monday night:—Mr. George Anderson, Mr. R. S.

Aytoun, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Nathaniel Buckley, Mr. John Candlish, Mr. Kenelm T. Digby, Mr. George Dixon, Mr. Edward T. Gourley, Right Hon. J. W. Henley, Hon. Auberon E. W. Herbert, Mr. Alfred Illingworth, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Duncan McLaren, Mr. Thomas W. Mellor, Mr. Edward Miall, Mr. John Miller, Mr. George O. Morgan, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. William Rathbone, Mr. Charles Reed, Mr. Henry Richard, Mr. Peter Rylands, Mr. James C. Stevenson, Mr. W. T. M'Cullagh Torrens, Tellers, Mr. Holms and Major Beaumont.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

The "strict secrecy" which we have been repeatedly told is observed by the arbitrators at Geneva respecting their proceedings, does not prevent the publication of various contradictory rumours on the subject. On Saturday the *Swiss Times* published a statement that "a decision favourable to the American claims has already been arrived at in the matter of the Florida, involving the indebtedness of England to the amount of nearly half a million sterling." The *Times* correspondent sends a telegram stating that the Tribunal sat on Monday. In the absence of positive intelligence mere conjectures have been published in authoritative style. The two points of special interest are—firstly, what will be the decision of the Tribunal in the case of each ship; secondly, what sum is to be awarded in each case. It is known that the case of each ship is being examined separately, and there is reason to believe that in each successive case the Tribunal will decide the principle applicable without definitively fixing the amount of damages, if any. When all the cases have been examined, the Tribunal will review decisions and fix the total sum.

Another telegram forwarded by Reuter's agency says that the interruption in the sittings of the court for several days appears to have been necessary in order to examine, after being provided with all the necessary documents for that purpose—1st, Whether the English law permitted the construction of ships similar to those of the Alabama; and, 2nd, whether the British Government had exercised due diligence in order to prevent such vessels built for foreign parts to proceed to sea. Of four cases brought before the court England firmly repudiates three. With regard to the fourth ship in question, namely, the Alabama, England contends that the Admiralty did its duty, but that its instructions were not carried out with the necessary promptitude by its subordinates. The court has had under examination whether interest on sums claimed should be paid. The majority is stated to hold that interest should not be allowed. It is probable that the arbitrators will award a lump sum for indemnification, but this will only be done after a serious examination of each case, which is expected to occupy two or three months. The conciliatory disposition evinced by the American delegates, acting under the instructions of Mr. Fish, makes a favourable impression.

A telegram from Washington, dated July 29, says:—"The Government has received official information from Geneva of a satisfactory character relative to the American claims."

THE COST OF LIVING.—The *Standard* says an income of 1,000*l.* a year in 1872 represents no higher social position, no greater comparative command of the comforts of life, no greater ease of living in the same rank and style and in the same circles, than was represented in 1862 by 800*l.*, or in 1850 by 600*l.* a year.

THE LEGAL EXPENSES OF EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.—The following is the text of the protest against the payment of the legal expenses incurred by ex-Governor Eyre in his defence, which was unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the Manchester Nonconformist Association, and which has been forwarded to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury:—

The committee of the Manchester Nonconformist Association desire to enter their solemn and indignant protest against the grant recently made by the House of Commons to ex-Governor Eyre for the legal expenses of his defence.

They found their protest mainly on the moral grounds supplied by the facts which were fully elicited by the commission sent out to investigate the circumstances of the (so-called) Jamaica insurrection. These facts laid on Governor Eyre the terrible responsibility of a needless and excessive prolongation of martial law in the disturbed districts, together with all the atrocities arising out of this; and implicated him specially in the guilt of the murder of an excellent citizen and good Christian, Mr. G. W. Gordon, his political antagonist, whose widow has never received any compensation for the wrongs inflicted upon her, and whose blood still cries out from the ground against the man who with signal cruelty and injustice caused it to be shed.

To make a grant of public money to such a man, whose acts have brought a reproach on the name of England—thus seeming at the least to condone, if not to approve, his offences—might be regarded as involving us as a people in the guilt of his conduct, if such a proceeding, carried through most inconsistently by a Liberal Government in the teeth of many of their best supporters, did not meet with a strong and decided protest from the friends of humanity and justice in the nation.

Signed on behalf of the committee of the Manchester Nonconformist Association.

RICHARD JOHNSON, President.
Brown-street, Manchester, July 21, 1872.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1872.

SUMMARY.

THE overwhelming success of the great French Loan has not only greatly delighted President Thiers and his Ministers, but has excited wonder and congratulations throughout France. We have yet to learn much relative to the idiosyncrasies of our near neighbours. It is as difficult to realise the fact of some 250 places being opened in Paris—Paris hardly more than a year ago submissive under the yoke of the Commune!—where tradesmen and workmen eagerly tendered the deposit which would entitle them to share in the investment, as to understand that the capital is to illuminate in honour of the event. The announcement of the result in the National Assembly yesterday naturally gave rise to a scene. President Thiers wisely kept in the background, but the Finance Minister made a speech redolent of that wonderful egotism which seems to be ingrained in the French character. M. Goulard could justly regard the success of the subscription as a proof of French vitality and solvency, and of popular confidence in "a Conservative Republic"—a declaration which seems to have given great umbrage to the Monarchists. In French theatrical fashion the Minister said he felt it necessary to thank God for the protection accorded to France—as though France were the favoured child of Heaven. But it is too early, or not very seemly, to boast of France being "pacific, laborious, and just," and to dwell complacently on "the confidence she inspires in Europe"—which is but an indirect eulogy on the Government of which the speaker was a member. M. Goulard was discreetly silent on the real fact that the loan has proved so marvellous a success because the terms it offered were so tempting.

Laborious as is the final work of Parliament, its proceedings excite but little public attention. Even the debate on Mr. Justice Keogh's judgment has failed to arouse much interest except in Ireland, where the Nationalists are rejoicing in the prospect of a series of trials which can hardly fail to damage the Imperial Government—in the eyes of the mob, at least, and where the masterly speech of Mr. Henry James in vindication of the equity of the Judge's decision is only regarded as another insult to the implicated priests and Roman Catholics in general.—A resolute attempt has been made by the opponents of unnecessary military establishments to arrest the progress of the bill for localising our various forces, and incurring an expense of some three millions for new barracks, &c. After a debate on Monday very damaging to a professedly economical Government, the bill was read a second time, and last night it was pushed through committee after a final protest on the part of the advanced Liberals, who have done their best to stop a measure which is likely to be as mischievous as it is uncalled for.

We are no longer told precisely when to expect the prorogation. It will depend upon the progress of the Public Health Bill, which has yet to be sent up to the Lords, and the length of the discussion upon the Licensing Bill, which is undergoing some alteration in committee. Though the latter bill is mild enough, the public interest is greatly enraged at the prospect of its success, and its chief organ vows vengeance upon the Government. We may hope, therefore, that it will do some good. The Parliamentary representatives of the liquor interest are conscious that their obstruction may prolong the session without defeating the bill.

The Scotch Education Bill seems to be in a fair way for ultimate adjustment. Last night the Lords' amendments were considered by the Lower House. With some modification, the formal recognition of religious instruction foisted into the preamble was accepted—a bad precedent, but having no practical results. As to the Scotch Education Board the Lord-Advocate insists that it shall be temporary—for two years—for organising purposes, and have no initiative in respect to the disbursement of money; and the Commons have in faith accepted his scheme by 128 to 72—nobody appearing clearly to understand it. Others of the Lords' amendments were disallowed, but the report of the sitting is a muddle. We gather, however, that the Lord-Advocate has introduced a good many intricate changes in the bill as it reached the Commons last night, which even Scotch members can't understand; that Dr. Playfair cannot, with all his diligence, discover whether the mysterious Board is to be a reality or not; and that mild Mr. Kinnaird so far forgot himself as to declare that we are living under a despotic Government—which is nearly true, when the Parliamentary session is drawing to a close. However, we suppose the Lords will now surrender the small difference between the two Houses, and the Scotch Education Bill receive the royal assent.

The remaining news of the week is scanty. Perhaps the majority of readers are at present somewhat indifferent to newspapers, however attractive they might be. The tropical heat we have had is changing the face of the country; the crops are rapidly ripening; and with a continuance of fine weather, the harvest will be general in another week. Beyond the subscription for the French Loan, there is little foreign news of interest, though Reuter and Co. continue to manufacture the customary lengths of telegrams. We are told that the King of Spain continues his triumphal journey in the northern provinces; that President Grant and his Cabinet are well satisfied with what is going on at Geneva; and that Senator Sumner goes in strongly for Mr. Horace Greeley in the Presidential election. Perhaps we may claim some credit for sparing our readers the reproduction of telegrams that contain no substantial news, and are little better than a deception.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

THE success of the new and gigantic French Loan for one hundred and twenty millions sterling has exceeded the most extravagant expectations of its promoters. It has been subscribed twelve times over—the total amount being £1,660,000,000! Though mainly taken up in France, there has been an almost cosmopolitan competition for its allotment. Strangely enough, in Germany itself an amount has been tendered equal to the full amount of the loan, and English, Austrian, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, and even Indian capitalists, great and small, have vied with each in their efforts to secure an interest in this popular investment. M. Thiers's Loan, as it may be called, is a tempting speculation, or foreigners would not have evinced so much eagerness to subscribe for it. Issued at the price of 84½, bearing five per cent. interest, it might well make the investors in the English Funds, which bear so moderate an interest, envious. It is now demonstrated, and was indeed obvious before, that the credit of France would have secured better terms. But this great financial coup is something more than a monetary transaction. It was clearly intended to ensure certain political consequences, which would be worth a considerable pecuniary sacrifice.

These results, now that the loan has so marvellously succeeded, are almost too obvious to be pointed out. French credit, always good, has obtained fresh prestige. The resources of the country, notwithstanding unexampled national disasters, appear to be almost inexhaustible. An appeal to patriotism, when fortified by an appeal to material interests, acts with double and irresistible effect. The small rentiers of France, who in Paris and every considerable town crowded forward to inscribe their names as investors in the

great national loan, had the unaccustomed luxury of feeling that their patriotic spirit was a profitable investment—that they could serve their country while putting out their savings to high interest. French financiers exhibit a sagacity which is wanting in England, or at least has here had no field for display. It is not the first time that they have had recourse to an open loan, instead of placing it in the hands of a few large capitalists. M. Thiers's great financial operation is an important political event. By associating with it the many who have small savings to invest, he has provided the best safeguard against revolutionary tendencies. The Conservative feeling of those who have aught to lose has been indirectly evoked by means of this Democratic Loan, and an additional security has been obtained against organic changes. The new loan has probably done more to consolidate the Republic in France than all the declarations of the President, or the jealousies of Monarchical factions. This alone is worth the sacrifice incurred by the French Government.

But what has been given with one hand, in the way of liberal terms to small investors in France, may perhaps be amply recovered by means of an advantageous arrangement with Germany. The recent treaty for hastening the evacuation of French territory provides, in the first place, that France shall have the option of paying the entire indemnity when she pleases; and, in the second place, that so long as any portion of her soil is held by German troops, she is to continue liable for the maintenance of the full army of occupation, 50,000 strong. M. Thiers has, therefore, very urgent pecuniary reasons for paying off the foreign intruder at the earliest possible moment. The brilliant success of this gigantic loan opens the way to that desirable consummation. With credit so unlimited, it cannot be difficult to devise without delay some arrangement for satisfying Prince Bismarck's claims in respect to the last milliard of the indemnity. Before the close of the present year, the soil of France may once more be free.

Looked at from the most important points of view, and in respect to the present situation, the French Loan is unquestionably a stroke of good policy. Its future and collateral results are by no means so evident. The retirement of the German legions will relieve France from a galling incumbrance, but the enormous cost at which it has been purchased cannot be ignored. The country will be weighted with a national debt as large as our own, but owing to various circumstances, far more onerous. These extra liabilities are to be added to the costly institutions which are the legacy of the Empire. M. Thiers has shown himself clever and full of resources, but he is not a wise or truly courageous statesman. It has suited his short-sighted policy to burn the candle at both ends. Urgent administrative reforms have been evaded, retrenchment postponed, abuses condoned, and nothing has been changed for the better. The success of the new loan is no sure test of the future prosperity of France. With diminished territory, a smaller population, and disjointed industries, she has to pay the interest of a gigantic debt, to maintain an army larger than sufficed the ambition of Napoleon III., and to uphold a Republican régime more costly than that of the Empire. Napoleon, whatever his demerits, had the sagacity to emancipate commerce from galling restrictions, and to allow the springs of industry full play. His liberal free-trade policy gave full play to the national energies, and enabled France to bear without distress even his extravagant expenditure. M. Thiers, by returning to Protection, and imposing heavy taxes on raw materials, is killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. He has overcome present difficulties at a frightful cost to his country, the responsibilities of which will fall upon his successors. All we can hope is that France will sooner or later reverse the policy of M. Thiers, and by freeing industry and commerce, cutting down her army, and reforming her civil service, enable her population to bear without repining the heavy burdens imposed upon them.

— DR. LIVINGSTONE.

WHEN the news was flashed to England a few weeks since that Mr. Stanley, the commissioner of the *New York Herald*, had found Dr. Livingstone, there were some persons who were disposed to question Mr. Stanley's word. They suggested that it was all Yankee invention, and even wrote to some of the public journals to prove, as they thought conclusively, from internal evidence, that Mr. Stanley could never have seen Dr. Livingstone. There are mean, suspicious, and jealous natures in all classes of society, and if ordinary report be true, these qualities especially abound in the scientific and artistic worlds. They are not unknown else-

where. The discoverer of a new theological or political truth has always a pack of bloodhounds behind him ready to tear him into pieces if he should make one false step, or waver for an instant in his career. To be first is to be feared. To be ahead is to be hated. All men who have done any important work in this world have gone through this experience. They all, however, outlive it, and some are so happy as to see distrust turned into confidence and jealousy into a frank and humble repentance. Let us hope that this will be Mr. Stanley's experience, and that, if that gentleman should receive any hearty reception in England at all, the heartiest and the warmest will come from the members of the Royal Geographical Society.

For, to express our own feelings, which we believe to be the feeling of at least every unscientific person, we may at once say, that next to the service which Dr. Livingstone himself is rendering both to scientific knowledge and to human welfare, the service which Mr. Stanley has rendered to Dr. Livingstone ranks next. What would have happened if Mr. Stanley had not found Dr. Livingstone when he did none can tell, but the probability is that the career of the African discoverer would have been cut short. He felt himself forsaken; he was destitute; he was broken in health and spirits, and had nothing left but a sort of indefinite despairing hope. Suddenly Mr. Stanley, with abounding sympathy and help, appears before him; and there is in him a resurrection as unto a new life. What wonder that he should write—"It was, indeed, overwhelming; and I said in my soul, 'Let the richest blessings descend from the Highest on you and yours.'"

It is almost impossible to keep the narratives of Mr. Stanley and Dr. Livingstone apart. It is many months since it was stated that the *New York Herald* had commissioned Mr. Stanley—the same man who first sent the news to Europe and America of the fall of Magdala—to find Dr. Livingstone. The commission was given in two or three curt sentences, and undertaken without any loss of words on the other side. With "unlimited credit," and depending solely on his own courage and inventiveness, Mr. Stanley made his way to Zanzibar, engaged a cohort of assistants, with wagons full of ammunition, and struck at once into the interior. Neither disease nor international strifes stopped him. He went straight and unswervingly on, and—has there ever been anything more miraculous or romantic?—met suddenly and unexpectedly the object of his search face to face. To go to look for a man of whom no one had heard for years, but who was supposed, if alive, to be somewhere in the unknown middle of Africa, would seem to be a good deal more than a "wild-geese chase," and even a more difficult task than finding "a needle in a bottle of hay," but Mr. Stanley, as has been well said, struck upon his trail with the instinct of a Red Indian, or, should we not rather say, was given wisdom to search and guided to his destination by a higher wisdom than his own? It is happier, always, for a man to think that, than to think that his own skill has brought about his success.

We have little information, even yet, as to what Dr. Livingstone has been doing in all the five years that he has been prosecuting his great enterprise. What occurred to him after he left Southern Africa and made his way to where Mr. Stanley found him, no one knows. He seems, himself, at present to centre all his work in exhausting the exploration of the "watershed" of Central Africa. This was the commission entrusted to him by "Sir Roderick," and he does not intend to return until he has fully discharged it. It may seem to us that he has little to do in order to complete this work—only a hundred and eighty miles or thereabouts to travel, and then to visit the fabled source of the four waters and see what truth there is in the old-world information upon that subject. But from the time that it has already taken him to do what he has done, we may feel assured that his estimate of the time required to complete his discoveries cannot be an exaggerated one.

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The English press, indeed, applaud the Judge for his courage, the House of Commons cheers his defenders to the echo, and on this side the water there is a general agreement that he has done so good an act that it would be unfair to scrutinise it too closely. But the great body of the Irish Catholics do not share this feeling, and it is the impression on them which is of the first importance. If their priests appear to them in the character of martyrs, and martyrs in their cause, their hold on them, which it was so desirable to weaken, will, on the contrary, be strengthened. It would be hard to convince them by any means that it was wrong for their priests, to whom they look up with a blind devotion, to order them how to vote, or even to visit with their high displeasure the "renegades" who would not submit to their commands; but all hope of touching them at all is lost, and they are simply filled with bitter indignation when they hear their friends and pastors designated as "rabble rout." We certainly cannot agree with one of our contemporaries, who seems to think that special consideration should have been shown to the priests, on the ground that they were the political leaders of the people. All we say is, there should have been the careful avoidance of everything to awaken the suspicion that they were on that account viewed with special disfavour, and that the Judge had identified himself in sympathy with their landlords; and it is the neglect of this restraint, which both justice and sound policy should have imposed, which tends to convert what might have been an instrument for good into an occasion of fresh discord and agitation.

It is impossible to appreciate the character of the judgment without reading it in full. Such a strange and yet entertaining meeting of personal reminiscences, *obiter dicta* on all kinds of subjects, irrelevant and even impertinent remarks on the character or abilities of individuals, poetical quotations, and rhetorical embellishments we have seldom met, and certainly could not have supposed it possible to find, in any legal document. We might fill our columns with curious excerpts, but one or two may suffice. In the second paragraph, which is devoted to the merits of the several counsel, Mr. Justice Keogh, as though he had not sufficiently delicate questions to treat in the case before him, undertakes to pronounce on the merits of Serjeant Armstrong, the "great man," "first in rank in the absence of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, *first in power whether they are present or absent.*" A review of Galway politics affords him the opportunity for the introduction of several of those cabinet portraits in which he seems to delight, and in which he always takes care to do special homage to the members of the "old stock" to which, he says, the county has always been strongly attached, and certainly not without reason, if the glowing eulogies he pronounced have any foundation in truth. He is not content with flattering Galway landlords, but having occasion to speak of the Bishop of Galway, who has "written a work of great merit" upon the Pauline Epistles, he compliments them as the "unsurpassed productions of the Apostle to the Gentiles." All this sounds very strange to us. We suppose it must be, to some extent, in harmony with Irish ideas. At all events, these other features of the judgment should not be left out of account in estimating the extraordinary utterances relative to the priests. We should certainly be very much surprised to hear an English judge speaking of what a witness had called his demesne, describe it as "some few acres, I suppose, that some landlord has been wise enough to give him to stop the clapper of his tongue, which must be infinitely more offensive to a rational creature than that dreadful lugubrious whistle which disturbed my rest for six weeks after I came into this town of Galway." But then we should be hardly less astonished to hear him stop to discuss the quality of the paper on which a local journal put in evidence was printed, or to express his opinion as to the probable elevation of a bishop to the archiepiscopal throne, or to dilate on the qualities of Edmund Burke or the policy of Oliver Cromwell. It is clear that if this kind of thing, or anything like it, be

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1872.

SUMMARY.

THE overwhelming success of the great French Loan has not only greatly delighted President Thiers and his Ministers, but has excited wonder and congratulations throughout France. We have yet to learn much relative to the idiosyncrasies of our near neighbours. It is as difficult to realise the fact of some 250 places being opened in Paris—Paris hardly more than a year ago submissive under the yoke of the Commune!—where tradesmen and workmen eagerly tendered the deposit which would entitle them to share in the investment, as to understand that the capital is to illuminate in honour of the event. The announcement of the result in the National Assembly yesterday naturally gave rise to a scene. President Thiers wisely kept in the background, but the Finance Minister made a speech redolent of that wonderful egotism which seems to be ingrained in the French character. M. Goulard could justly regard the success of the subscription as a proof of French vitality and solvency, and of popular confidence in "a Conservative Republic"—a declaration which seems to have given great umbrage to the Monarchists. In French theatrical fashion the Minister said he felt it necessary to thank God for the protection accorded to France—as though France were the favoured child of Heaven. But it is too early, or not very seemly, to boast of France being "pacific, laborious, and just," and to dwell complacently on "the confidence she inspires in Europe"—which is but an indirect eulogy on the Government of which the speaker was a member. M. Goulard was discreetly silent on the real fact that the loan has proved so marvellous a success because the terms it offered were so tempting.

Laborious as is the final work of Parliament, its proceedings excite but little public attention. Even the debate on Mr. Justice Keogh's judgment has failed to arouse much interest except in Ireland, where the Nationalists are rejoicing in the prospect of a series of trials which can hardly fail to damage the Imperial Government—in the eyes of the mob, at least, and where the masterly speech of Mr. Henry James in vindication of the equity of the Judge's decision is only regarded as another insult to the implicated priests and Roman Catholics in general.—A resolute attempt has been made by the opponents of unnecessary military establishments to arrest the progress of the bill for localising our various forces, and incurring an expense of some three millions for new barracks, &c. After a debate on Monday very damaging to a professedly economical Government, the bill was read a second time, and last night it was pushed through committee after a final protest on the part of the advanced Liberals, who have done their best to stop a measure which is likely to be as mischievous as it is uncalled for.

We are no longer told precisely when to expect the prorogation. It will depend upon the progress of the Public Health Bill, which has yet to be sent up to the Lords, and the length of the discussion upon the Licensing Bill, which is undergoing some alteration in committee. Though the latter bill is mild enough, the public interest is greatly enraged at the prospect of its success, and its chief organ vows vengeance upon the Government. We may hope, therefore, that it will do some good. The Parliamentary representatives of the liquor interest are conscious that their obstruction may prolong the session without defeating the bill.

The Scotch Education Bill seems to be in a fair way for ultimate adjustment. Last night the Lords' amendments were considered by the Lower House. With some modification, the formal recognition of religious instruction foisted into the preamble was accepted—a bad precedent, but having no practical results. As to the Scotch Education Board the Lord-Advocate insists that it shall be temporary—for two years—for organising purposes, and have no initiative in respect to the disbursement of money; and the Commons have in faith accepted his scheme by 128 to 72—nobody appearing clearly to understand it. Others of the Lords' amendments were disallowed, but the report of the sitting is a muddle. We gather, however, that the Lord-Advocate has introduced a good many intricate changes in the bill as it reached the Commons last night, which even Scotch members can't understand; that Dr. Playfair cannot, with all his diligence, discover whether the mysterious Board is to be a reality or not; and that mild Mr. Kinnaird so far forgot himself as to declare that we are living under a despotic Government—which is nearly true, when the Parliamentary session is drawing to a close. However, we suppose the Lords will now surrender the small difference between the two Houses, and the Scotch Education Bill receive the royal assent.

The remaining news of the week is scanty. Perhaps the majority of readers are at present somewhat indifferent to newspapers, however attractive they might be. The tropical heat we have had is changing the face of the country; the crops are rapidly ripening; and with a continuance of fine weather, the harvest will be general in another week. Beyond the subscription for the French Loan, there is little foreign news of interest, though Reuter and Co. continue to manufacture the customary lengths of telegrams. We are told that the King of Spain continues his triumphal journey in the northern provinces; that President Grant and his Cabinet are well satisfied with what is going on at Geneva; and that Senator Sumner goes in strongly for Mr. Horace Greeley in the Presidential election. Perhaps we may claim some credit for sparing our readers the reproduction of telegrams that contain no substantial news, and are little better than a deception.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

THE success of the new and gigantic French Loan for one hundred and twenty millions sterling has exceeded the most extravagant expectations of its promoters. It has been subscribed twelve times over—the total amount being £1,660,000,000! Though mainly taken up in France, there has been an almost cosmopolitan competition for its allotment. Strangely enough, in Germany itself an amount has been tendered equal to the full amount of the loan, and English, Austrian, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, and even Indian capitalists, great and small, have vied with each in their efforts to secure an interest in this popular investment. M. Thiers's Loan, as it may be called, is a tempting speculation, or foreigners would not have evinced so much eagerness to subscribe for it. Issued at the price of 84½, bearing five per cent. interest, it might well make the investors in the English Funds, which bear so moderate an interest, envious. It is now demonstrated, and was indeed obvious before, that the credit of France would have secured better terms. But this great financial coup is something more than a monetary transaction. It was clearly intended to ensure certain political consequences, which would be worth a considerable pecuniary sacrifice.

These results, now that the loan has so marvellously succeeded, are almost too obvious to be pointed out. French credit, always good, has obtained fresh prestige. The resources of the country, notwithstanding unexampled national disasters, appear to be almost inexhaustible. An appeal to patriotism, when fortified by an appeal to material interests, acts with double and irresistible effect. The small rentiers of France, who in Paris and every considerable town crowded forward to inscribe their names as investors in the

great national loan, had the unaccustomed luxury of feeling that their patriotic spirit was a profitable investment—that they could serve their country while putting out their savings to high interest. French financiers exhibit a sagacity which is wanting in England, or at least has here had no field for display. It is not the first time that they have had recourse to an open loan, instead of placing it in the hands of a few large capitalists. M. Thiers's great financial operation is an important political event. By associating with it the many who have small savings to invest, he has provided the best safeguard against revolutionary tendencies. The Conservative feeling of those who have aught to lose has been indirectly evoked by means of this Democratic Loan, and an additional security has been obtained against organic changes. The new loan has probably done more to consolidate the Republic in France than all the declarations of the President, or the jealousies of Monarchical factions. This alone is worth the sacrifice incurred by the French Government.

But what has been given with one hand, in the way of liberal terms to small investors in France, may perhaps be amply recovered by means of an advantageous arrangement with Germany. The recent treaty for hastening the evacuation of French territory provides, in the first place, that France shall have the option of paying the entire indemnity when she pleases; and, in the second place, that so long as any portion of her soil is held by German troops, she is to continue liable for the maintenance of the full army of occupation, 50,000 strong. M. Thiers has, therefore, very urgent pecuniary reasons for paying off the foreign intruder at the earliest possible moment. The brilliant success of this gigantic loan opens the way to that desirable consummation. With credit so unlimited, it cannot be difficult to devise without delay some arrangement for satisfying Prince Bismarck's claims in respect to the last milliard of the indemnity. Before the close of the present year, the soil of France may once more be free.

Looked at from the most important points of view, and in respect to the present situation, the French Loan is unquestionably a stroke of good policy. Its future and collateral results are by no means so evident. The retirement of the German legions will relieve France from a galling incumbrance, but the enormous cost at which it has been purchased cannot be ignored. The country will be weighted with a national debt as large as our own, but owing to various circumstances, far more onerous. These extra liabilities are to be added to the costly institutions which are the legacy of the Empire. M. Thiers has shown himself clever and full of resources, but he is not a wise or truly courageous statesman. It has suited his short-sighted policy to burn the candle at both ends. Urgent administrative reforms have been evaded, retrenchment postponed, abuses condoned, and nothing has been changed for the better. The success of the new loan is no sure test of the future prosperity of France. With diminished territory, a smaller population, and disjointed industries, she has to pay the interest of a gigantic debt, to maintain an army larger than sufficed the ambition of Napoleon III., and to uphold a Republican régime more costly than that of the Empire. Napoleon, whatever his demerits, had the sagacity to emancipate commerce from galling restrictions, and to allow the springs of industry full play. His liberal free-trade policy gave full play to the national energies, and enabled France to bear without distress even his extravagant expenditure. M. Thiers, by returning to Protection, and imposing heavy taxes on raw materials, is killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. He has overcome present difficulties at a frightful cost to his country, the responsibilities of which will fall upon his successors. All we can hope is that France will sooner or later reverse the policy of M. Thiers, and by freeing industry and commerce, cutting down her army, and reforming her civil service, enable her population to bear without repining the heavy burdens imposed upon them.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

WHEN the news was flashed to England a few weeks since that Mr. Stanley, the commissioner of the *New York Herald*, had found Dr. Livingstone, there were some persons who were disposed to question Mr. Stanley's word. They suggested that it was all Yankee invention, and even wrote to some of the public journals to prove, as they thought conclusively, from internal evidence, that Mr. Stanley could never have seen Dr. Livingstone. There are mean, suspicious, and jealous natures in all classes of society, and if ordinary report be true, these qualities especially abound in the scientific and artistic worlds. They are not unknown else-

where. The discoverer of a new theological or political truth has always a pack of bloodhounds behind him ready to tear him into pieces if he should make one false step, or waver for an instant in his career. To be first is to be feared. To be ahead is to be hated. All men who have done any important work in this world have gone through this experience. They all, however, outlive it, and some are so happy as to see distrust turned into confidence and jealousy into a frank and humble repentance. Let us hope that this will be Mr. Stanley's experience, and that, if that gentleman should receive any hearty reception in England at all, the heartiest and the warmest will come from the members of the Royal Geographical Society.

For, to express our own feelings, which we believe to be the feeling of at least every unscientific person, we may at once say, that next to the service which Dr. Livingstone himself is rendering both to scientific knowledge and to human welfare, the service which Mr. Stanley has rendered to Dr. Livingstone ranks next. What would have happened if Mr. Stanley had not found Dr. Livingstone when he did none can tell, but the probability is that the career of the African discoverer would have been cut short. He felt himself forsaken; he was destitute; he was broken in health and spirits, and had nothing left but a sort of indefinite despairing hope. Suddenly Mr. Stanley, with abounding sympathy and help, appears before him; and there is in him a resurrection as unto a new life. What wonder that he should write—"It was, indeed, overwhelming; and I said in my soul, 'Let the richest blessings descend from the Highest on you and yours.'"

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THE more carefully we study the celebrated Galway judgment, the more do we regret that there should be so much in it that will prevent it from having its proper weight and influence in the country. It is easy to say that the verdict is just, and that it is foolish to complain of the terms in which it is expressed; that a crying evil has been assailed with courage that is only too rare, and we must, therefore, not be too fastidious as to the weapons which have been used in the attack; that, in short, the good service which the Judge has done is sufficient to protect him from any criticism on the spirit or style in which it has been performed. But such reasoning forgets that the value of the service itself may be materially diminished or increased by the mode of its execution, and that the present is a case in which very much depends on manner. The judgment need not have been less decided and emphatic, and it certainly would have been more impressive in influence, not only on the priests and the peasantry, but also on all impartial men, if there had been no display of passion or partisan feeling in the Judge. Being just, it is desirable it should be felt just, and everything that creates a contrary impression is evil. It is very improbable, no doubt, that the priests would in any case have acquiesced in the righteousness of the decision; but in the face of evidence so damning, their protests would have produced no effect except among the most abject of their devotees, had the Judge not lowered himself to their level and attacked them with a fierceness and vituperation which shock our ideas of the impartiality and dignity which should always be found on the Judicial Bench. The more startling the facts with which he had to deal, the more convincing the evidence on which the decision was based, the less need surely was there to indulge in a strain which could not fail to excite angry passions on the other side, and what was worse, supply the condemned with fair ground for saying that the verdict against them had been

pronounced by one, the intense excitement of whose feelings prevented the impartial exercise of his judgment. It is impossible that a Judge can ever become an advocate without neutralising the effect of his decisions, and it is because we think it peculiarly important that the decision in this case should have been invested with that authority which the calm and measured words of an unbiassed mind alone can command, that we so greatly deplore the tone of a judgment whose conclusions, so far at least as the conduct of the priests is concerned, are absolutely unimpeachable.

The English press, indeed, applaud the Judge for his courage, the House of Commons cheers his defenders to the echo, and on this side the water there is a general agreement that he has done so good an act that it would be unfair to scrutinise it too closely. But the great body of the Irish Catholics do not share this feeling, and it is the impression on them which is of the first importance. If their priests appear to them in the character of martyrs, and martyrs in their cause, their hold on them, which it was so desirable to weaken, will, on the contrary, be strengthened. It would be hard to convince them by any means that it was wrong for their priests, to whom they look up with a blind devotion, to order them how to vote, or even to visit with their high displeasure the "renegades" who would not submit to their commands; but all hope of touching them at all is lost, and they are simply filled with bitter indignation when they hear their friends and pastors designated as "rabble rout." We certainly cannot agree with one of our contemporaries, who seems to think that special consideration should have been shown to the priests, on the ground that they were the political leaders of the people. All we say is, there should have been the careful avoidance of everything to awaken the suspicion that they were on that account viewed with special disfavour, and that the Judge had identified himself in sympathy with their landlords; and it is the neglect of this restraint, which both justice and sound policy should have imposed, which tends to convert what might have been an instrument for good into an occasion of fresh discord and agitation.

It is impossible to appreciate the character of the judgment without reading it in full. Such a strange and yet entertaining meeting of personal reminiscences, *obiter dicta* on all kinds of subjects, irrelevant and even impertinent remarks on the character or abilities of individuals, poetical quotations, and rhetorical embellishments we have seldom met, and certainly could not have supposed it possible to find, in any legal document. We might fill our columns with curious excerpts, but one or two may suffice. In the second paragraph, which is devoted to the merits of the several counsel, Mr. Justice Keogh, as though he had not sufficiently delicate questions to treat in the case before him, undertakes to pronounce on the merits of Serjeant Armstrong, the "great man," "first in rank in the absence of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, first in power whether they are present or absent." A review of Galway politics affords him the opportunity for the introduction of several of those cabinet portraits in which he seems to delight, and in which he always takes care to do special homage to the members of the "old stock" to which, he says, the county has always been strongly attached, and certainly not without reason, if the glowing eulogies he pronounced have any foundation in truth. He is not content with flattering Galway landlords, but having occasion to speak of the Bishop of Galway, who has "written a work of great merit" upon the Pauline Epistles, he compliments them as the "unsurpassed productions of the Apostle to the Gentiles." All this sounds very strange to us. We suppose it must be, to some extent, in harmony with Irish ideas. At all events, these other features of the judgment should not be left out of account in estimating the extraordinary utterances relative to the priests. We should certainly be very much surprised to hear an English judge speaking of what a witness had called his demesne, describe it as "some few acres, I suppose, that some landlord has been wise enough to give him to stop the clapper of his tongue, which must be infinitely more offensive to a rational creature than that dreadful lugubrious whistle which disturbed my rest for six weeks after I came into this town of Galway." But then we should be hardly less astonished to hear him stop to discuss the quality of the paper on which a local journal put in in evidence was printed, or to express his opinion as to the probable elevation of a bishop to the archiepiscopal throne, or to dilate on the qualities of Edmund Burke or the policy of Oliver Cromwell. It is clear that if this kind of thing, or anything like it, be

common in Ireland, we cannot try the document by the same laws which we should apply to the decision of an English court without doing some injustice. There is evidently more license permitted; and yet, when every excuse of this kind has been admitted, there is much for which it is not possible to say a word in extenuation or defence.

At the same time, if anything could justify the strange breaches of decorum, moderation, and good taste by which this document is disfigured, it would be the conduct of the priests, and this can only be fully appreciated by a study of the whole of the evidence. The cases of violence, rudeness, and passion in individual priests are bad enough. That men engaged in the most sacred offices of their religion, immediately after (according to their own professions) representing the sacrifice of Christ in the mass, should turn aside to hurl, and that in the coarsest terms, anathemas and cursing against all who would not vote for their candidate, is bad in the last degree. No one can defend the coarse buffoonery of Father Loftus, who, speaking of one of his recusant parishioners, tells his people there is "no Mr. Griffith, but a Mrs. Master W. Griffith, who wore the breeches, but could not get a tailor in the parish to fit her," and then put the curse of the congregation upon her. As little is it possible to excuse Father Quinn, who, standing on the steps of the altar, tells his hearers to shun every friend of Captain Trench as though he had the small-pox or the fever; or Father O'Brien, who comforts Mr. Blake by telling him that it is only renegade Catholics who shall be excommunicated. But why need we multiply these examples, and tell of Fathers Conway, and Coen, and Staunton, and others who have acquired an evil notoriety in this case? The acts of individuals are of little importance as compared with the evidence here given that the priesthood of Galway was engaged in a conspiracy to coerce the voters. Captain Nolan was their tool. He retired at a previous election because the celebrated archbishop, the "lion of the tribe of Judah," retaining in his eighty-second year all the fierceness of his early passions, and ruling his diocese in the spirit of a Hildebrand, ordered him to do so. He came forward in 1871 assured of his support and conforming in every respect to his wishes, and therefore he had, as his brother boasted, the support of the whole of the clergy. The priests matched themselves against the landlords, and with the unscrupulous spirit which has always distinguished their order in all struggles for supremacy, employed all the means at their command to secure a victory. Elections would be a mockery if such proceedings were tolerated. It is easy to construct fine philosophical arguments to show the difficulty of drawing a line between legitimate and illegitimate influence, but there is no occasion to go into these subtle questions here. The Judge has damaged his own cause by his apologies for the exercise of landlord influence as well as by the language in which he condemned the shameless intimidation practised by the priests. His words would have had more weight if they had been fewer and more temperate; his decision would have commanded more general assent if it had simply voided the election; he would have better fulfilled his function if he had acted as a mediator, and especially if he had been anxious to assert the right of the voters without regard either to priests or landlords. But he is substantially right. We have too strong a sense of the perils to which we are exposed from the encroachments of the Ultramontane priesthood, not to honour the man who has dared to exhibit to a priest-ridden people the loathsomeness and cruelty of the despotism to which they have submitted, and to strike a blow for their emancipation. It is one of the misfortunes of Ireland that even the acts done in a spirit of patriotism are so often marred in their doing, that they fail of their proper effect.

UNHEALTHY HOUSES.—The Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Act, 1868, has been put in force by the St. Giles's District Board of Works for the removal of thirty of the most squalid houses in that district. The Medical Officer of Health having certified that these houses were unfit for human habitation, the legal notices were issued for their demolition. In the case of two the property was in Chancery, and an appeal was lodged against the decision of the board. The appeal was heard on Wednesday before the justices at the Westminster Guildhall, when the board's decision was confirmed. This important case shows that the Act may be made to work beneficially for the removal of the hundreds of dilapidated and unwholesome dwellings now occupied by the labouring classes in various parts of this metropolis. It was stated in court that this was the first appeal that had been heard by the justices. The success of the board should strengthen the hands of other district boards in dealing with this class of property.

HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER.

LONDON, July 29, 1872.

Judging from the aspect of the House on Thursday last, greater interest was felt in the Keogh debate than in any which we have had this session. Outside, in the central lobby, the strangers were ranged in two parallel rows, apparently eager if they could not get into the House at least to see, touch, or smell somebody who had been in and had actually listened to the matchless eloquence of Mr. Butt. Inside the House every corner of the galleries was crammed, and the concourse of members, considering the time of year, was very remarkable. Many members went upstairs into the gallery immediately opposite Mr. Butt, that they might obtain a full view of his great attitudes and facial expression. Before the debate commenced there were two or three curious little introductory performances. Colonel Stuart Knox, thinking the occasion opportune and appropriate, called the attention of the Irish Attorney-General to a paragraph in the *Freeman's Journal* abusing Mr. Gladstone. The question was put by the gallant colonel with all that peculiarly tremulous effrontery which so distinguishes everything he says or does. Every word always comes from him, not evenly at moderate pressure, but at high pressure, as if the reservoir were a mile high. He wanted to know whether the Attorney-General had heard anything about this paragraph, which described Mr. Gladstone as "having coiled his viper tail" in some fashion—what I do not recollect—highly injurious to Ireland. The House roared again, and Mr. Gladstone himself laughed heartily. But the laughter was greater when Mr. Dowse replied. He did not think, he said, that the paragraph was worth notice or prosecution. He hoped that some day the gallant colonel, for his own sake and for the sake of his country, would become the member of an administration. When in office he would find it necessary to be more thick-skinned. The House seemed to see something so ridiculous in the prospect of Colonel Stuart Knox ever being appointed to govern anybody that it could not contain itself, and nobody was more amused than his own friends. Mr. Dowse is one of the few genuinely humorous persons whom we have in the House, and his impending loss is much to be regretted, not as much though for the sake of his humour as his sound sense. It is reported, however, that the Government will persuade him to remain.

The next sensation was caused by Mr. Bowring's rising to a point of order. During the debate on the payment of the expenses of Governor Eyre, Colonel North had taxed Mr. Bowring with being a burden to the taxpayers of the country. Mr. Bowring denied the charge, whereupon Colonel North put a notice upon the paper to this effect:—"To ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer out of what fund not raised from the taxpayers of this country Mr. Edgar A. Bowring received, according to the return No. 304, just issued to members, a lump sum of 5,274*l.* in commutation of the sum of 426*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum granted to him as compensation for the abolition of the office of the Registrar of the Board of Trade held by him, and the date when that commutation was granted." Mr. Bowring held that this notice was unparliamentary and discourteous, and that if Colonel North withdrew it, he (Mr. Bowring) should object to its withdrawal as depriving him of the opportunity of vindication.

After a few other matters of no practical importance had been settled, Mr. Gladstone moved the postponement of the orders of the day, and Mr. Butt's notice was read. It was followed by a little dramatic presentation of petitions, several Irish members staggering up to the table with a multitude of documents praying for the removal of the judge. Then Mr. Butt began. It was the first set display of his powers which we have had since his return to Parliament. He formerly, as some of my readers recollect, sat for Youghal and Harwich, fighting under a somewhat different flag to that under which he fights now. In 1865 he left the House, and came back to us again this session as a Home-Ruler, and with something of a reputation for being a fire-eater. His personal presence is nothing particularly remarkable. It is that of an elderly, grey-headed gentleman, with a florid face, unmarked by any peculiarity of any kind except by somewhat dangerously large lips. It certainly is not the face of genius or even of talent, but merely an ordinary average face, such as may be seen anywhere by the score—a face on which the world has done its work and has not only obliterated all tokens of originality, but has thickened it

so to speak, into a mask preventing any glimpse of anything behind, if, indeed, there be anything there. His style is not in the least degree Demosthenic, as perhaps some of the strangers under the influence of recollections of paragraphs in the Irish newspapers, considered it must be. It is simply the style of the common Irish advocate, facile, fluent, and energetic, but certainly not eloquent, if Mr. Bright, for example, is so. There is one fatal defect about it which attaches to the style of all professional speakers, that it does not carry conviction. That even an Irish mob can ever have been transported into enthusiasm by Mr. Butt, I do not believe. There is not the slightest hint of that power of magnetism which always marks true oratorical genius. Occasionally the advocate stood palpably confessed as such. For example, when he said that the main ground of his quarrel with Judge Keogh was that he had provoked hasty and intemperate explosions against himself and his office. Mr. Butt did not justify this anger which had risen against him, and because he felt the mischief of it and the injustice of it so strongly, did he condemn so emphatically the man who was the occasion of it. This was asseverated with a great cut of the air with the hand and with much apparent passion, but nobody was stirred save a few Irish members who applauded with mechanical vehemence; but with such a general thinness of effect that each separate cheer almost could be traced. The absence of any sympathy amongst the English Liberal members, even amongst those who sit below the gangway, was evident to everybody. Mr. Disraeli, at a later period of the evening, chose to say that the debate had been marked by great ability; but where he found it I do not know, save in the abstinence from debate on the part of some of those Irish gentlemen—Mr. Synan, for example—who, alas! appeared to be reserving themselves for the second day. The Attorney-General's manner was, perhaps, pleasant to the gods over the clock, the silvery sentences falling musically upon the ear like running water; but the speech might easily have been made without any more intimate acquaintance with the case than could have been derived from a cursory inspection of the Blue-book for five minutes in a railway train. It was not, perhaps, wise to do anything more than to defend Justice Keogh except on general grounds patent to everybody, but still, from whatever cause, the "ability" of the debate was not obvious. One or two of the Irish members showed some talent for abuse—Mr. Smyth, for example, who was called to order by the Speaker for describing the judge as "Mr." Keogh, and for applying to him what seemed very much like some of the damnable clauses in the Athanasian Creed. Mr. Smyth is member for Westmeath, and was, of course, compelled to be a little inflammatory. During the early part of the evening it was thought that a division might be obtained on the same night, but the Irish members would not have it, and after a wearisome wrangle the adjournment to Monday was carried, and so a morning sitting on Saturday became necessary.

The debate on Mr. Butt's motion, which was adjourned to Monday, of course did not come off on that day, and Mr. Gladstone naturally could not be persuaded to say when it would be resumed. The Irish members, therefore, who had prepared their speeches, will have to swallow them all again, and carry them about undelivered, till the vacation and the time for addressing constituents shall arrive. I have been credibly informed that about ninety per cent. of the Irish members intended to speak at some length, and there are therefore about a hundred speeches suppressed and struggling for utterance. It is a painful thought; I could not help dwelling on it though as I sat in the House last night—that so many of the impulsive and expressive gentlemen whom I saw before me, were more like full soda-water bottles endowed with consciousness, wired down, and with no prospect of relief. The question which was placed on the notice paper by Colonel North, and which so greatly excited Mr. Bowring, was duly put, but not without a very long preliminary explanation from the gallant colonel, which somewhat wearied the House, so that calls of "Time!" became general. The answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was that Mr. Bowring had commuted his pension, and that the sum paid for the commutation was a charge upon the taxpayers of the country. Mr. Bowring was almost as lengthy in his defence as Colonel North was in the attack, and the House seemed very much relieved when the squabble was at an end. The Navy Estimates were the first order of the day, and Mr. Hussey Vivian commenced the

substantial proceedings of the evening by a most wearisome essay on the evaporative powers of Welsh as compared with those of north-country coal. The remainder of the business was almost equally uninteresting, the only thing in the least degree worthy of record being a rumour generally current that the prorogation must now be much later than was previously expected.

C.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The following letter of thanks to Mr. Bennett, the editor of the *New York Herald*, has been published simultaneously on both sides of the Atlantic:—

"Ujiji-on-Tanganyika, Nov., 1871.

"My dear Sir,—It is in general somewhat difficult to write to one we have never seen. It feels so much like addressing an abstract idea; but the presence of your representative, Mr. H. M. Stanley, in this distant region, takes away the strangeness I should otherwise have felt, and in writing to thank you for the extreme kindness that prompted you to send him I feel quite at home.

"If I explain the forlorn condition in which he found me, you will easily perceive that I have good reason to use very strong expressions of gratitude. I came to Ujiji off a tramp of between 400 and 500 miles beneath a blazing vertical sun, having been baffled, worried, defeated, and forced to return when almost in sight of the end of the geographical part of my mission, by a number of half-caste Moslem slaves, sent to me from Zanzibar, instead of men. The soreheart made still sorer by the truly woful sights I had seen of 'man's inhumanity to man,' reacted on my bodily frame, and depressed it beyond measure. I thought that I was dying on my feet. It is, not too much to say that almost every step of the weary sultry way I was in pain, and I reached Ujiji a mere ruckle of bones. Here I found that some 5000l. worth of goods I had ordered from Zanzibar had unaccountably been trusted to a drunken half-caste Moslem tailor, who, after squandering them for sixteen months on the way to Ujiji, finished up by selling off all that remained for slaves and ivory for himself. He had divined on the Koran, and found that I was dead. He had also written to the Governor of Uyanymbe that he had sent slaves after me to Manyema, who returned and reported my decease, and begged permission to sell off the few goods that his drunken appetite had spared. He, however, knew perfectly well from men who had seen me that I was alive and waiting for the goods and men; but as for morality, he is evidently an idiot; and, there being no law here except that of the dagger or musket, I had to sit down in great weakness, destitute of everything save a few barter cloths and beads I had taken the precaution to leave here in case of extreme need. The near prospect of beggary among Ujijians made me miserable. I could not despair, because I laughed so much at a friend who, on reaching the mouth of the Zambezi, said 'that he was tempted to despair on breaking the photograph of his wife; we could have no success after that.' After that the idea of despair has to me such a strong smack of the ridiculous, it is out of the question.

"Well, when I had got to about the lowest verge, vague rumours of an English visitor reached me. I thought of myself as the man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho; but neither priest, Levite, nor Samaritan could possibly pass my way. Yet the good Samaritan was close at hand, and one of my people rushed up at the top of his speed, and in great excitement gasped out, 'An Englishman coming! I see him'; and off he darted to meet him. An American flag, the first ever seen in these parts, at the head of a caravan, told me the nationality of the stranger. I am as cold and non-demonstrative as we islanders are usually reputed to be, but your kindness made my frame thrill. It was indeed overwhelming, and I said in my soul, 'Let the richest blessings descend from the Highest on you and yours.' The news Mr. Stanley had to tell me was thrilling; the success of the Atlantic cables, the mighty political changes on the continent, the election of General Grant, and many topics riveted my attention for days together, and had an immediate and beneficial effect on my health. I had been without news from home for several years, save what I could glean from a few *Saturday Reviews* and copies of *Punch* for 1868. The appetite revived, and in a week I began to feel strong again. Mr. Stanley brought a most kind and encouraging despatch from Lord Clarendon, whose loss I sincerely deplore—the first I have received from the Foreign Office since 1866—and information that Her Majesty's Government had kindly sent 1,000l. to my aid. Up to his arrival I was not aware of any pecuniary aid. I came unsalaried, but this want is now happily repaired, and I am anxious that you and all my friends should know that, though uncheered by letters, I have stuck to the task which my friend Sir Roderick Murchison set me, with John-Bullish tenacity, believing that all will come right at last.

"The watershed of South Central Africa is over 700 miles in length. The fountains thereon are almost innumerable—that is, it would take a man's lifetime to count them. From the watershed they converge into four large rivers, and these again into two mighty streams in the great Nile valley, which begins in 10°—12° south latitude. It was long ere light dawned on the ancient problem and gave me a clear idea of the drainage. I had to feel my way, and every step of the way, and was generally groping

in the dark; for who cared where rivers ran? 'We drink our fill, and let the rest run by.' The Portuguese who visited Cazembe asked for slaves, ivory, and heard of nothing else. I asked about the waters, question and cross-questioned until almost afraid of being set down as afflicted with hydrocephalus.

"My last work, in which I have been greatly hindered from want of suitable attendants, was following the central line of drainage down through the country of the cannibals, called Manyema, or shortly Manyema. This line of drainage has four large lakes in it. The fourth I was near when obliged to turn. It is from one to three miles broad and never can be waded at any point or at any time, of the year. There are two western drains. The Lufira, or Bartle Frere's river, flows into it at Lake Kamolondo. Then the great river Lomame flows through Lake Lincoln into it too, and seems to form the western arm of the Nile on which Petherick traded.

"Now I know about 600 miles of the watershed, and, unfortunately, the seventh hundred is the most interesting of the whole, for in it, if I am not mistaken, four fountains arise from an earthen mound, and each of the four becomes, at no great distance off, a large river. Two of these run north to Egypt, Lufira and Lomame, and two run south into Inner Ethiopia, as the Liamaai, or Upper Zambezi, and the Karfue. Are these not the sources of the Nile mentioned by the secretary of Minerva, in the city of Sais, to Herodotus? I have heard of them often, and at great distances off, that I cannot doubt their existence, and in spite of the sore longing for home that seizes me every time I think of my family, I wish to finish up by their rediscovery.

"Five hundred pounds' worth of goods have again been unaccountably entrusted to slaves, and have been over a year on the way, instead of four months. I must go to where they lie (Uyanymbe), at Mr. Stanley's and your expense, ere I can put the natural completion to my work; and if my disclosures regarding the terrible Ujijian slaving should lead to the suppression of the East Coast slave-trade, I shall regard that as a greater matter by far than the discovery of all the Nile sources put together. Now that you have done with domestic slavery for ever, lend us your powerful aid towards this great object. This fine country is blighted as with a curse from above, in order that the slaving privileges of the petty Sultan of Zanzibar may not be infringed, and that the rights of the Crown of Portugal, which are mythical, should be kept in abeyance till some future time, when Africa will become another India to Portuguese slave-dealers.

"I conclude by again thanking you most cordially for your great generosity, and am gratefully yours,
"DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

"James Gordon Bennett, Esq., Junior."

Another and still longer letter from the Doctor to Mr. Bennett, bearing date, "South-Eastern Central Africa, Feb., 1872," appeared in Saturday's *New York Herald*, and is produced in Monday's London papers. It principally deals with the slave traffic carried on in Eastern Africa, which is described as being due partly to human cupidity, and partly to the ignorance of the more civilised of mankind of the blight which rests on the most degraded. Dr. Livingstone declares that the natives of nearly all the high lands in the interior of Africa are, as a rule, fair average specimens of humanity. Some of them have as finely formed intellectual heads as could be seen in London or Paris; and many of the women are very pretty, well-shaped, and with small hands and feet. The East African slave-trade is mainly carried on by the Banians, who are protected English subjects, and is accompanied by a great amount of cruelty and bloodshed. The following is the writer's description of the watershed of South Central Africa, "which about five years ago I undertook, at the instigation of my very dear old friend Sir Roderick Murchison, Bart., the task of examining":—

It is a broad belt of tree-covered upland, some 700 miles in length from west to east. The general altitude is between 4,000 and 5,000 feet above the sea, and mountains stand on it at various points which are between 6,000 and 7,000 feet above the ocean level. On this watershed springs arise which are well-nigh innumerable—that is, it would take half a man's lifetime to count them. These springs join each other and form brooks, which again converge and become rivers, or say streams, of twenty, forty, or eighty yards, that never dry. All flow towards the centre of an immense valley, which I believe to be the Valley of the Nile. In this trough we have at first three large rivers. Then all unite into one enormous lacustrine river, the central line of drainage, which I name Webb's Lualaba. In this great valley there are five great lakes. One near the upper end is called Lake Bemba or more properly, Bangweolo, but it is not a source of the Nile, for no large river begins in a lake. It is supplied by a river called Chambezi and several others, which may be considered sources; and out of it flows the large river Luapula, which enters Lake Moero and comes out as the great lake river Lualaba to form Lake Kamolondo. West of Kamolondo, but still in the great valley, lies Lake Lincoln, which I named as my little tribute of love to the great and good man America enjoyed for some time and lost. One of the three great rivers I mentioned—Bartle Frere's, or Lufira—falls into Kamolondo, and Lake Lincoln becomes a lacustrine river, and it too joins the central line of drainage, but lower down, and all three united form the fifth lake, which the slaves sent to me, instead of men, forced me, to my great grief, to leave as the "unknown lake." By my reckoning—the chronometers being all dead—it is five degrees of longitude west of Speke's position of Ujiji; this makes it probable that the great lacustrine river in the valley is the western branch—or Petherick's Nile

—the Bahar Ghazal, and not the eastern branch, which Speke, Grant, and Baker believed to be the river of Egypt. If correct, this would make it the Nile only after all the Bahar Ghazal enters the eastern arm.

But though Dr. Livingstone found the watershed between 10 deg. and 12 deg. south—that is, a long way further up the valley than any one had dreamed—and saw the streams of 600 miles of it converging into the centre of the great valley, he could not discover any one who knew where it went after that departure out of Lake Moero. He believes there is a fifth great lake about 370 miles west of Ujiji, and that the Lualaba runs through and out of this "unknown water," to be called the Bahr Ghazal or western branch of the Nile. Now, the Bahr Ghazal enters the Nile between Gondokoro and Khartoum, and the Doctor thinks that there is properly no Nile at all, except the Lualaba, until that point is reached, if the Lualaba really finds its entrance there. It cannot run into Tanganyika—levels forbid, and hydrostatic laws. It does not turn westward to form the Congo, for the land keeps lofty on that side, and the great river flows decisively north. Livingstone says, "I may be mistaken"; but he is gone, with fresh courage and—what is more necessary to such a man—fresh stores, to find out what becomes of the Lualaba during the blank 200 miles, and also to investigate the hill spoken of by the priests of Sais, where four fountains rise, giving origin to four full-grown rivers.

The Rev. Charles New, a missionary of the United Free Church, attached to the Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition, writes a long letter to the *Times* this morning respecting the proceedings of the gentlemen composing the expedition. He says:—

The expedition was organised and despatched from England with great éclat, and it was expected that almost marvellous things would be achieved by it. The expedition party reached Zanzibar; preparations were made for pushing on into the interior; goods were purchased to the extent of thousands of dollars; all was ready, and the party, with its matériel, crossed the channel from Zanzibar to Bagamoyo, the great caravan depot and starting point on the mainland. Nothing remained but to enlist the necessary porters and then to march. But just as the expedition had assumed these full-blown proportions—not unlike an immense balloon trembling through all its gigantic bulk, almost breaking its bonds, and ready to leap on its unknown course the moment its bonds should be severed—it received a staggering blow, and instantly collapsed.

This "staggering blow" was information that Mr. Stanley had discovered Dr. Livingstone.

Of course, we are all more or less excited, but Lieutenant Dawson looked unutterable things. He instantly told us that the work he had undertaken to do had already been done; that nothing remained to him but to return to England; the expedition, so far as he was concerned, was at an end. He said he had not come to East Africa to explore, but to search for Dr. Livingstone. Dr. Livingstone had been found, and his work was done; he should certainly give up the expedition. Lieutenant Henn expressed the same intention. My own first thoughts were that the expedition was at an end; but upon reconsideration it occurred to me that, though Dr. Livingstone had been found, he had not been relieved, and that it was the duty of some one to carry on relief. I resolved if no one else would do this to do it myself.

Mr. New describes in detail, and furnishes copies of a correspondence, showing how this resolution was thwarted, how it was adopted by other members of the expedition, and how it was ultimately abandoned.

Thus the collapse of what might have been a grand expedition was complete. In the meantime Mr. Stanley was perfecting his own great achievements by organising a native caravan with the view of sending it immediately to the relief of Dr. Livingstone. By the exercise of uncommon energy Mr. Stanley effected this; and before we left Zanzibar a caravan numbering fifty-seven men was packed, signed, sealed, addressed, and despatched, like so many packets of useful commodities, to the service and succour of Dr. Livingstone, Uyanymbe, Uyanymbe, or the Land of the Moon; and I sincerely hope they may not fail to reach their destination. Notwithstanding our failure, let us not be chary with our praises of Mr. Stanley. All honour to the determination, energy, perseverance, tact, pluck, and endurance which have accomplished such magnificent results! It is to be hoped that England will not deny to the American what she would have granted to her own sons had they performed the same work.

Mr. W. Oswald Livingstone writes to the effect that the painful reflections which have been made on Dr. Kirk are the result of a misconception on the part of his father which, while he was at Zanzibar, he endeavoured in his letters to remove. He declares that "Dr. Kirk is totally undeserving of the accusations which are daily reaching the public."

Mr. Stanley is not expected to arrive in London until to-morrow or Friday.

THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.

The committee appointed by certain representatives of the working classes for carrying out the new reform movement, to which reference has been already made in the papers, have published the following official account of the meetings which have been held and the programme which has been adopted:—

On the evenings of June 19 and July 10 and 17, conferences of working men, presided over by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., were held at the Cannon-

street Hotel. To these conferences all who were known among the working classes as taking an active part in political affairs were impartially invited, and of seventy-eight invited about sixty attended and took part in the proceedings. As the result of these meetings the following programme and address were discussed and agreed to without any dissentient voices, not half a dozen of those present having left the room before the vote was taken. A committee was chosen at the third meeting charged with the following duties:—1. To print and circulate the programme throughout the country, with an address recounting the circumstances under which it was drawn up, denying that it was intended to serve existing party purposes, or that it is designed to supersede any existing associations, reserving the right of those who sign it to maintain and propagate more advanced views, and inviting working men to signify their approval of the platform. 2. To call a representative meeting of the various political and social organisations in the metropolis, with the view of obtaining their support. It was also resolved that a meeting shall be called of all those who give in their adhesion—such meeting to elect a general council, who shall urge upon the constituencies the advantages of selecting for themselves, as candidates for the next Parliament, men who accept the platform; also that such council shall appoint an executive charged with the duty of carrying out their instructions. A so-called "authentic" report having appeared in some of the daily journals, which is very incorrect as regards the programme and as regards the proceedings at the conferences, the committee append the programme and address. No persons attended the meeting as representing societies, and it was not guaranteed nor understood that the expenses attending the movement would be provided by any individual or association.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Fellow Working Men,—On the evenings of June 19 and July 10 and 17 conferences representing the progressive sections of working men in London, were held at the Cannon-street Hotel, and after considerable discussion the following programme was agreed upon. In its adoption we have endeavoured to keep in view two things, viz., what is necessary and what is possible, and for the sake of what is now possible we have omitted much that is necessary, but we trust that our doing so will not prevent your union with us. Its initiation and adoption are not the result of any design to serve existing party purposes, or to supersede any existing associations, but are the outgrowth of national wants and convictions. Those who give their adhesion to this programme reserve to themselves the right to maintain and propagate more advanced principles which they may hold. We believe the programme to be one upon which all sincere and honest reformers may unite, and that it is not only practical, but necessary, for the following reasons:—1. Because the old Liberal programme is well nigh exhausted, and it is time we had another which shall combine social with political reform. 2. Because we believe that unless some well-defined and progressive platform is agreed upon, at the next general election it will be difficult to distinguish between real and sham reformers. 3. Because the programme, used as a test of a candidate's professions, will help to keep out of the next House of Commons tricksters and shallow politicians of any class, and enable electors to distinguish between men of professions and men of principles.

PROGRAMME.

POLITICAL REFORMS.—Registration of Voters Bill, abolition of lodgers' rental qualification, and reduction of residential qualification to six months. Assimilation of borough and county voting. Approximate equality of representation to population, candidates to be relieved of legal election expenses, and members of Parliament to have the right of payment for their services. Absolute secret ballot. Shorter Parliaments. The abolition of property or rating qualification for parochial and municipal offices, and of landed qualification for the office of Justice of the Peace. Our Government to initiate the framing of a code of international law, and the establishment of a high court of nations for the settlement of international disputes.

SOCIAL REFORMS.—The abolition of the present Commons Enclosure Acts, and the acquisition by the State of cultivable waste and other lands, to be let to co-operative associations, or small cultivators, on conditions that shall secure them an equitable interest therein. The Land Improvement Commissioners to have power to grant loans to those located on such lands on the same terms as they now lend money for land improvement. Total abolition of the Game Laws. School boards to be established in all districts to secure free and compulsory education on the principle of secular instruction by the State, and separate religious instruction by voluntary effort. The disestablishment and disendowment of the State Churches. Total abolition of the truck system. An efficient Mines Regulation Bill. Transfer of licensing power to the people. Repeal of Criminal Law Amendment Act. County boards elected on a broad popular suffrage, to exercise powers similar to Metropolitan Board of Works. These boards and municipal bodies to have power for sanitary measures, tramways, gas, water, &c., to relieve the House of Commons of unnecessary details of legislation. Purchase of the railways by the State. The Amendment of the Factory and Workshops Acts so as to limit the labour of women and children to nine hours per day.

FINANCIAL REFORMS.—A thorough revision of the Civil List, and a large reduction of expenditure in all departments of the State. Taxation as far as possible to be direct. The national debt to be reduced by a retrenchment of war expenditure. Readjustment of income-tax so as to relieve income derived from industrial or professional pursuits from same percentage as incomes derived from property. An equitable rating of all property for the purposes of local taxation, and a national equalisation of the poor and education rates.

The committee have only to add that they are

diligently engaged in the performance of the duties entrusted to them by their fellow workmen.

MARTIN J. BOON, WILLIAM R. CREMER, GEORGE J. ECCARIUS, HOWARD EVANS, JOHN GALBRAITH, P. A. V. LE LUBES, THOMAS MOTTERSHEAD, WILLIAM OSBORNE, GEORGE ODGER, THOMAS PATERSON, GEORGE F. SAVAGE.

Epitome of News.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their children left Marlborough House for Osborne Cottage, East Cowes, on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Shortly after their arrival, the Queen visited them, and their royal highnesses went to Osborne House on Sunday afternoon. To-morrow the prince and princess attend Goodwood Races.

The Empress and Prince Imperial on Monday left Chislehurst for Scotland, where they intend to make a tour for about a fortnight. The Emperor remains at home.

The Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia are on a visit to London.

Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., is about to retire from the post of General Superintendent of the South Kensington Museum; but he will continue his services to art and science in connection with the annual scheme of International Exhibitions. Mr. Cole is to receive a Government pension and a Knight Commandership of the Bath.

Prince Alamayou, son of the late King Theodore, is now staying on a visit with Mrs. Colonel Speedy, at Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

Earl Russell and his family are expected to spend several weeks in the autumn at Plasmadoc, Ruabon, that mansion having been kindly placed at the disposal of the noble earl by Mr. Whalley, M.P.

Mr. A. C. Swinburne and Professor Jowett are sojourning together in the Highlands. The former is engaged on the completion of a poem which will soon be in the hands of the printer; and the latter, it is said, is preparing a child's history of the Bible.

Sir John Rose, the eminent Canadian lawyer, will shortly be created a baronet of the United Kingdom, as a further mark of his Sovereign's high estimation of his public services.

The death is announced of Sir James O'Connell, the youngest and only surviving brother of the late Daniel O'Connell. The deceased baronet, who received his title in 1869, expired at his residence, Lake View, near Killarney, at the age of eighty-six. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Maurice, born in 1822.

Dr. Aldie, the well-known officer of health of St. George's, Hanover-square, is dead.

The death is announced of Mr. W. Bridges Adams, a well-known mechanic and a large contributor to the scientific literature of the day. Mr. Adams devoted much attention to the improved construction of railway carriages, the methods of applying break powers, and other matters connected with the working of railways, and many of the plans patented by him are now in general use. He was in his seventy-fifth year.

The *Record* announces the death of General Geddes Walker, R.A., who, since his retirement from active service, has been associated with several of the principal religious institutions, which he actively supported.

An increase of pay to the City Police Force, amounting in all to more than 5,000*l.* a year, has been unanimously approved by the Court of Common Council.

No criminals having been confined in the Tiverton borough gaol for sixty-three days, a white flag has been hoisted on the summit of the building by the governor, Mr. J. B. Crabb.

Miss Jex Blake and the female medical students have scored another victory in the Court of Session. Lord Gifford has affirmed their right to be educated and to graduate at the University on the same footing as male students.

Charles Stephen Bore, the originator of the "National Bible and Clothing Society," again appeared at Marlborough-street on Thursday, on a charge of obtaining money by fraudulent pretences. The magistrate, while regarding the defendant as a clever and unscrupulous man, held that there was not sufficient evidence to send the case before a jury. He was therefore discharged. The defendant attempted to address the court, but Mr. Newton refused to hear him, and told him to "go away."

A labourer named John Busby, while crossing a brickfield at Upper Clapton, during the storm on Thursday evening last, was struck by the lightning and killed instantaneously. On his being picked up five little round holes, apparently caused by the electric fluid, were noticed in the ground. An inquest was held yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

It was stated by the City Remembrancer, at a meeting of the Common Council, that the Government had complied with the request to insert the name of the Corporation in the Public Health Bill, as the sanitary authority for the river Thames; and, after some discussion as to the extent of the powers thus conferred, the carrying out of the measure was placed in the hands of a committee.

A footman was on Thursday charged at Marlborough-street with having, whilst in a state of intoxication, obstructed the police, and in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The magistrate, who remarked strongly upon the inso-

lence of London footmen generally, sent the defendant to prison for fourteen days.

A midnight meeting of omnibus men has been held in the Regent Music-hall, when a reduction in the hours of labour was advocated. Arrangements were made at the same time to form an asylum and orphanage in connection with the Omnibus Men's Society.

A meeting, at which subjects incidental to the strike in the building trade was discussed, was held in Hyde-park on Saturday afternoon. Resolutions were passed in advocacy of the nine hours principle and of an advance of wages, and empowering representatives of the Amalgamated Trades Committee to negotiate with the employers with a view to bring about a settlement of the dispute. Nothing has as yet been done.

The members of the British Association will meet in Brighton about the middle of August.

Mr. J. W. Ingram has issued his address as a Liberal candidate for Boston at the next election.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton has been selected, at a meeting of the Liberal party in Westminster, as a candidate upon the occurrence of a vacancy.

Mr. Charles Seely, M.P. for Nottingham, has purchased the collieries hitherto worked by the Babington Coal Company, at Cinder Hill, Derbyshire. The price paid is stated to be 107,000*l.*

A legacy of 5,000*l.* has just been left towards the restoration of Salisbury Cathedral.

The carpenters' delegation has determined to withdraw its representatives from the Amalgamated Trades' Committee, and to send a separate deputation to the conference with the masters, which takes place this afternoon. It does not, however, fulfil the masters' stipulation of going free-handed, as stringent instructions were given to stand out for the fifty-one hours per week, winter and summer, at 8*d.* per hour now, and 9*d.* from the 1st of March next; also a code of working rules.

The London and North-Western Railway Company have been enabled to secure all the men who are necessary to fill the posts of those who have struck work. The men who have turned out are, as a rule, conducting themselves peaceably. There are, however, some exceptions, and for creating an obstruction in front of the Camden-town goods-station, on Saturday afternoon, a carman named Ford was bound over to keep the peace for three months by the Marylebone police magistrate.

ALEXANDRA PALACE AND PARK.—At a meeting held at the Mansion House on Thursday, the Lord Mayor presiding, a resolution was unanimously passed advocating the purchase and utilisation of the Alexandra Park and Palace in the true interests, moral as well as physical, of the people. It was agreed that the Duke of Manchester, Duke of Norfolk, Duke of Sutherland, Baron Rothschild, Lord Shaftesbury, Sir John Lubbock, Lord Lichfield, Sir Sydney Waterlow, and two working men, should be requested to compose a committee for the purpose of concerting measures for carrying out the undertaking. Sir John Lubbock and Mr. S. Morley have agreed to join the committee.

MARRIAGE OF MDLLE. NILSSON.—On Saturday Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, the popular singer, was married to M. Auguste Rouzard, the son of an eminent French merchant. Dean Stanley officiated at the ceremony, which took place in Westminster Abbey. The bride was given away by Count de Steinbach, secretary to the Swedish Legation, and the wedding breakfast was provided by Mr. Cavenish Bentinck, M.P., at his house in Grafton-street. The Abbey was crowded by a large and fashionable gathering, while a throng numbering many thousands assembled outside, and expressed their heartiest wishes for the happiness of the bride. The presents, which have been valued at 12,000*l.*, included a magnificent gold bracelet from the Princess of Wales. It is stated that the bride is the daughter of humble Swedish parents. At an early age she exhibited great musical ability, and it was her performance on a violin at a fair, about fifteen years ago, which attracted the attention of a gentleman, who placed her at school, and afterwards sent her to Stockholm to receive musical instruction.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—Oat-cutting has begun in Bucks, Berks, Dorset, Middlesex, and Surrey, and, with a continuance of warm weather, wheat harvesting will soon become general. Writing to the *Times*, Mr. Mechi, of Tiptree Hall, says:—"Nearly a fortnight of tropical weather, with its accompaniments of electrical tempests and warm downpours, has done wonders for the crops, and has changed the unseasonable green of our cereals to a golden harvest hue. Pastures, green and root crops, clovers, and artificial grasses have greatly prospered. Potatoes are of a bulky growth, but, unfortunately, there are great complaints of the bines being diseased, and our labourers say that some of the bulbs are already affected, and they fear there will be much destruction. The mischief done to the cereals by the late spring frosts and excessive rains cannot, especially on heavy, undrained land, be remedied, but the kernels remaining are well plumped and developed by this suitable weather. Beans are particularly well podded, and oats promising. Thick-sown cereal crops are much laid and difficult to cut on well-farmed lands. Light lands are favourably placed this moist season, which is a rejoicing one for stock-breeders, for they have abundant food and a very high price for their lean stock. Hail-storms have, in certain districts, caused much damage, but the area is limited. We commence harvest here on the 29th."

Literature.

"MIDDLEMARCH."

In the new part of "Middlemarch" the character of the plot begins to develop itself, and the story awakens a deeper interest than it has done before. We have still those striking studies of character, those exquisite touches and rare bits of suggestive wisdom which have charmed us in the previous parts, but with them there is more action and movement. In the first place, Casaubon's brief day, so useless and so selfish despite all his ambitious dreams and great attainments, is over. Up to the last he fails to discern the high qualities of the noble woman who, unfortunately for herself, fancied that she had found her ideal in him, and in truth, his premature death was evidently due to the morbid and groundless jealousy which he had allowed to prey upon his mind, and which accelerated the disease from which he suffered. The description of his last night, of the exacting and inconsiderate selfishness with which he taxed the energies of his devoted wife, the insensibility which he showed to her tenderness and self-sacrifice, and the heartlessness with which he accepted her ministry and, unmoved by it, still retained his own cruel purpose, are described with singular power. If there was any lingering feeling of pity for this miserable being, it would be destroyed by the persistency with which he sustained his suspicions and the cruelty which not only marked his conduct up to the close of life, but inspired the desire to lay his "dead hand" heavily upon his poor wife. We remember hearing Mr. Bright once say that "the last act of a man's life was often the greatest sin of his life," and it was pre-eminently so in the case of Casaubon. The provision by which he sought to tie his widow reveals the man, and shows us how, even in the absence of any gross vice, mere selfishness may destroy the instincts which never fail a true gentleman, and quench those noble feelings which should govern a minister of Christ. Strange how such men succeed in deceiving noble-minded women! To the end Dorothea trusted in the cold-blooded pedant who accepted her love as a proper tribute to his own greatness, and whose very jealousy was not due to any excess of affection, but to a pride which resented the idea that any one should interfere with what he regarded as his right. He never knew what a treasure he had won, and she never understood fully by what a delusion she had been deceived until the will at last opened her eyes. "But now her judgment, instead of being controlled by dutiful devotion, was made active by the embittering discovery there had lurked the alienation of secrecy and suspicion. The living, suffering man was no longer before her to awaken her pity; there remained only the retrospect of painful subjection to a husband whose thoughts had been lower than she believed, whose exorbitant claims for himself had even blinded his scrupulous care for his own character, and made him defeat his own ends by shocking men of ordinary honour."

A sad view this, surely, of a man who had been professing to teach others how to cultivate a beautiful and noble life, and, in truth, the portraits of the clergy here are not very attractive. As a man, Featherstone has much that is winning. He is of a genial spirit, an open nature, and here, in his interview with Mary Garth, we learn that there are in him also elements of real nobility. But as a teacher of religion he is sadly out of place. We would only hope that, now he is promoted to Casaubon's old living, and freed from the supposed necessity of eking out his income by winnings at whist, he may give freer play to those better sentiments which seem always to have had a place in him. But at best, what a satire upon all right ideas of the clerical office is this man, filling a position for which he has neither taste nor qualification, and yet a good representative of a large class who, with even less fitness, hold a place in the Established Church, and continue to do work from which in their inmost soul they revolt. "George Eliot" has, in common with all true souls, a hearty contempt for this habit of manufacturing clergymen out of materials destitute alike of suitability or promise. This is shown by Mary Garth's resolute determination not to have Fred, much as at heart she seems to love him, if he consents to be a clergyman—more accurately, to enter the clerical profession.

"I could not love a man who is ridiculous," said Mary, not choosing to go deeper. "Fred has sense and knowledge enough to make him respectable, if he likes, in some good worldly business, but I can never imagine him preaching and exhorting and pronouncing blessings, and praying by the sick, without feeling as

if I were looking at a caricature. His being a clergyman would only be for gentility's sake, and I think there is nothing more contemptible than such a facile gentility. I used to think of Mr. Croy, with his empty face, and neat umbrella, and mincing little speeches. What right have such men to represent Christianity?—as if it were an institution for getting up idiots genteelly."

What right indeed? Or what possibility is there that such a mere mockery could pass were it not for an Established Church? On any other system gentlemen with empty brains, however neat their umbrellas and exquisite their manners, would soon find their level. Such an eloquent outburst as that we have just quoted may show how the whole thing is regarded in circles beyond that of the Church, and of the effect it is likely to produce. For the election humours and the medical jealousies of "Middlemarch," we must refer our readers to the volume. Bulstrode's real character is beginning to develop itself, but of that we shall speak more fully when the hints here given are worked out.

"ROUND THE GRANGE FARM."

Miss Watson has returned to ground which she has already familiarised to English readers. She knows Scottish country life well; and she can interpret Scottish character admirably—qualities which were astonishingly well-displayed in "Bygone Days in Our Village," one of the heartiest books of its kind, of which there are now not a few. Miss Watson's genial sympathies, her tolerant good nature and quick eye for the good points, together with a capital memory and a remarkably fine feeling for old lore and old sayings of all sorts, combined to fit her in a very exceptional way for this sort of work, in spite of occasional brusquenesses and infelicities of style. She is too full of matter, too intent on presenting her personages faithfully, to consent to rub away the natural markings of the vein by mere overpolish of composition. But even in this regard, we find in the present work a very noteworthy advance.

There is some temptation in dealing with a book like this to make comparisons, which, however, is unprofitable work, unless well kept under control. Miss Watson inevitably makes us think of the author of "Peasant Life"; but, whilst she is more of a reporter and less of a creator than he is, she somehow manages to maintain in her record an imaginative glow which makes her narratives and sketches quite as attractive as his are. The realistic quality of the work, however, is its chief recommendation; and in this respect Miss Watson has certainly almost realised her ambition to do for a Scottish village what Miss Mitford so skilfully did for an English one. She has gracefully preserved for us, too, record of several customs fast falling into desuetude—those of Halloween, St. Valentine's Day, the First of April, and New Year's Day, of Penny Weddings and Kirns, as well as a host of old amusements and superstitions. Her sketch of the Master of the Old Farm-house which opens the book is very graphic and touching. Out of Scotland it is scarcely possible such a character could have been produced; and Miss Watson sets him before us with a few brief suggestive touches. Esther Harvey's story, too—the old story—is well told; how her father fell into difficulties, and had to surrender his daughter to a money-taking wretch, Laird Melrose, who plainly told her that nothing but such surrender of herself to him would free her father from shame. And the surrender was bravely made without even confession of a true love—to the breaking of two real hearts—Esther's and that of handsome Allan Lee, who then listed as a soldier and fell in Spain. If only in Scotland could characters like the old Master and Esther, with her depth of tenderness and self-restraint, be met with, so it is only in Scotland that we could meet with a cold, selfish, hypocritical old-young money-grub like Laird Melrose. This is the conclusion:—

"Again spring has come, and again the crocus and primrose are lifting their heads in the garden of Fernybrae, as well as in the pleasure-grounds of the Lodge. Esther Melrose sits by the window of an elegant drawing-room, sometimes carelessly knitting a silk purse, but oftener looking out on the lawn with that wearied, wistful look in the eye, which Mrs. Lee had remarked and pitied. . . . As Esther sits thus, her attention is suddenly arrested by the entrance of the servant, who placed the newspaper in her hand, telling her at the same time, that rumours of an engagement had reached the village. Quickly she opened it, and glanced her eye at the contents, and ere the servant was beyond hearing, she had fallen, with a scream, upon the floor. Mr. Melrose came with haste, followed soon after by her mother from Fernybrae, and by the help of restoratives, the young wife was recalled to consciousness. The mystery, if any, was very soon explained; for amongst a list of the slain in battle, Esther

* *Round the Grange Farm: or, the Good Old Times.* By JEAN L. WATSON, author of "Bygone Days in Our Village," and joint author of "The Songstresses of Scotland." (W. P. Nimmo.)

had recognised her own lover, the once bright joyous Allan Lee, whose name she had never been heard to utter since the fatal hour that severed their young hearts.

"Tell me, Esther, tell me, my child," cried her mother tenderly, as the stricken girl leaned her head wearily on that bosom, and sobbed deep, bitter sobs. "Tell me, did you like Allan Lee?" and then for the first time, did Esther pour the tale of her sorrow into her mother's astonished ears."

One noticeable point is Miss Watson's appreciation of boy nature, both in its bad and its good points, and her thorough sympathy with it. In this she reminds us not a little of Mrs. Cupples. This, for instance, is very full of character and of quiet humour:—

"The minister happened to call one day at Peter Hunter's, when David was alone in the house, and knowing well his worth and diligence, used the opportunity of inculcating upon him how much he was indebted to his mother, saying, 'You do not know how much you owe to your mother, little man.'

"I'm no awin' my mither onything," was the rather indignant reply; 'but she's awin' me.'

"Oh, David," answered the minister, shocked with the boy's response; 'you should not speak in that manner. Consider all her kindness to you; indeed, you will never be able to get out of her debt, though you lived a hundred years.'

"But I tell ye, you're mista'en," persisted the now angry boy. "I'm no awin' my mither a fardin', but she's awin' me; I gied her tippence for meal last Saturday, an' she hasna paid me yet'; and so saying David seated himself by the window, and would hold no further converse with the minister, who sought in vain to make him aware of his obligations."

"Here's my mither comin' noo," exclaimed the boy abruptly, interrupting the homily; 'an' if ye winna believe me, ye'll maybe believe hersel.' Then, rushing to the door, where he met Mysie, he cried out, at the same time seizing her dress, 'Mother, are na ye awin' me tippence?'

"Deed am I, Dawvid, my man."

"Weel, than, here's the minister, an' he says I'm awin' you rather," said the child, casting a suspicious look to the guest. Then, with a glance of triumph, he continued, 'He wad insist on't, but he'll surely believe noo.'"

The book is full of such characteristic bits; and will give besides a very good notion of a state of things in Scotland now almost passed away. The book on this account will have a certain value beyond what a volume of mere tales could possibly have.

"PREMIUMS PAID TO EXPERIENCE."

There is a certain brusqueness and self-satisfaction in Mr. Garrett's way of dealing with some great themes; for, whilst he professes considerable dislike for theorising, he is constantly edging on to that sort of half-impatient tartness, which most often comes, after all, of the youthful tendency to quick generalisation, and is fed by lack of deference to possibilities—a widened eye for which old age certainly brings with it—generating secret doubts as to "bests" for individual actors in the puzzling game of life. In the greatest dramatists, you see the complete suspension of this element—dogmatic always, however it may strive to hide itself in affectedly generous "teachings." What is best for me may be worst for you; and, in the recognition of this, in loving sympathy, may be the true happiness of us both. This is what the true dramatist implicitly says to us through his tolerant revelations:—"My rules are the best for you; and, if you could but be made to obey them, you would be wise"—is something like the unuttered axiom of their didactic brethren.

Now Edward Garrett is large-minded and has much wisdom of a kind; but he classes with the didactic school; and now and then oppresses us with his axiomatic hardness. Existence has almost ceased to be a puzzle and a mystery to him. Accept some cut and dry maxims; and life is, after all, easy. "You are sure to get your reward, if you act in conformity with certain rules," which gives a sort of Christianised Franklinitism. But there is throughout fine healthy honest feeling, which never evaporates in sentiment—an air of downright conviction and of genuine every-day experience. There is little trace of conscious effort after construction; so that the narratives have much of the familiar flavour of real records; and occasionally we have incisive touches of character as in the two contrasted sisters in the sketch—"A Good Situation." There is a nervous strength in the style—a direct, clear, ringing decision of tone, which should make the stories very effective in certain circles. Edward Garrett knows well one thing—and it is one which stamps him as more of a literary adept than he openly professes—and that is the trick of seeing well when best to have done. He has thrown many lessons into the most pleasing possible forms, and yet he never wearies us; he balances and ballasts with utmost nicety his purpose and his incident; and has achieved a remarkable success in that which is the next to the highest,

* *Premiums Paid to Experience: Incidents in my Business Life.* By EDWARD GARRETT. (Strahan and Co.)

* *Middlemarch.* Part V. "The Dead Hand." By GEORGE ELIOT. (William Blackwood and Sons.)

if not the highest department of creative art. We have always read him with peculiar pleasure—enjoying the skill with which he elevates his somewhat conventional teaching to a high level of art; and we sincerely hope to see him in yet further efforts, where his imagination and very powerful creative instincts may have, if possible, freer sweep.

DEAN ALFORD'S REVISED VERSION OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.*

This posthumous publication very keenly revives all our regrets at the premature decease of Dean Alford. For he had specially fitted himself for the worthy execution of this work; and, as the editor, his son-in-law, the Rev. W. T. Bullock, informs us, he had intended to discuss exhaustively some of the more difficult problems connected with the earlier portion of Genesis, the book comes before us all the more in the character of a broken monument. "It was the Dean's intention to prefix to the Book of Genesis a general introduction; but no part of it was actually written. Many important questions, at which he only glances in the Commentary, were to be discussed in the introduction. Among them were 'all general matters respecting the Creation of the world and man'; 'Science and Revelation'; 'the use of the name Elohim in the first chapter'; 'the distinctness of the accounts of the Creation in the first two chapters'; 'Paradise and the Fall'; 'the trees of Life and Knowledge'; 'the Sons of God'; 'the Flood and its extent'; 'the Confusion of Tongues and Dispersion'; 'also the Anthropomorphism of the Early Part of Genesis,' and 'the hypothesis of the composition of the book by two writers, distinguished as the Elohist and the Jehovist, or even by more than one.'"

It will thus be seen at a glance what a stupendous work—in the light of all the questions science has more recently raised—Dean Alford had set himself; and as with his profound yet open-minded reverence for the Scriptures his rare candour and determination never to shirk or gloss over a difficulty, and his power of reconciling discordances by a glimpse of broader and more human meaning, he had often before found a firm footing over what seemed very perilous paths; there can be no doubt that the world has lost the benefit of much wise and faithful guidance.

When we look into the Commentary itself we find, notwithstanding that Dean Alford never claimed the same authoritative position as Hebraist as was universally yielded to him as Grecian—the same close, careful, and laborious method, which yet is never tedious in result. He lightly glances at the most difficult points; suggests possible interpretations, weighs, compares, and gives a definitive judgment, yet without dogmatism. His reading—especially amongst the older and later Germans—has clearly been wide and well digested; and the commentary is from first to last thoroughly done. The one point where, were we disposed to quarrel with him at all, we would take exception, is to cases where he alters the sacred text in violation of that recently laid-down rule of Mr. Matthew Arnold against sacrificing the rhythm of the version where no substantial change of meaning determines the revision. We have what we cannot help regarding as an instance of this even in the second sentence of the work. "And the earth was waste and empty, and darkness was upon the face of the deep." And again in the recurrent words which mark the daily process of creation, we cannot think that "And it was evening, and it was morning: the second day," is any improvement, though undoubtedly more literal. There are many instances such as this; whilst in other cases Dean Alford's readings are clearly improvements.

As to the difficulty which most people encounter with regard to Paradise, Dean Alford relieves himself of the difficulty by admitting at least the presence of a large symbolic element. As to the formation of Eve from the "rib" of Adam, he takes occasion to write:—"Woman is made not out of the dust of the earth, but out of man. Woman did not receive the command to obedience, but through and as part of man. There is no part of the sacred narrative warning us more forcibly against bondage to the letter. The whole is parabolic and symbolic."

Throughout the work we have traces of the same large-minded determination to abstain faithfully from forcing any preconceived meaning or doctrine on the sacred text. One of the most notable instances of this in his

* The Book of Genesis and part of the Book of Exodus. A Revised Version, with Marginal References, and an Explanatory Commentary. By HENRY ALFORD, D.D., late Dean of Canterbury. (Strahan and Co.)

New Testament was the way in which he dealt with the term "bishop"—refusing to find in it any sanction for the episcopal office as understood in England. We have numberless instances of the same fine feature in this Commentary—and very notably the following on Genesis i. 26—28:—

"Let us make, this plural form of deliberation has been variously interpreted: (1) the idea of a Trinity; a explanation lay too close to the inclination and practice of the Christian Fathers, and those who in modern times have followed them, not to draw them aside. But any such intimation here would be in the highest degree unnatural and incongruous. The doctrine of the Holy Trinity, which lies at the very root of the New Covenant, was gradually and insensibly opened in the Old Testament. But to discover in such expressions as this, inlets into the secrets of the Godhead, is to violate the proportion and analogy of faith."

It is quite impossible in our space to do anything like justice to this work—which comes before us as a great fragment. Its beauty and thoroughness could only be exhibited by an exhaustive process of comparison. We can only recommend all the possessors of Dean Alford's former books to add this to their store, and to go through the process of comparison at leisure moments for themselves, assured that they will find it every way a worthy and fruitful piece of labour.

CHRISTIAN WORK IN NEW YORK.*

New York furnishes ample scope for philanthropic effort. The prolific causes of crime—viz., ignorance, overcrowding, intemperance, and the commingling of races—are there in full force. The dead level of misery and moral stagnation existing in some of our British capitals does not similarly characterise the cities of the New World, but we can well believe Mr. Brace's assertion that "certain small districts can be found in New York with the unhappy fame of containing more human beings packed to the square yard, and stained with more acts of blood and riot, within a given period, than is true of any other equal space in the civilised world."

There are thousands on thousands in New York who have no assignable home, and 'flit' from attic to attic, and cellar to cellar; there are other thousands more or less connected with criminal enterprises; and still other tens of thousands, poor, hard-pressed, and depending for daily bread on the day's earnings, swarming in tenement-houses, who behold the gilded rewards of toil all about them, but are never permitted to touch them. All these great masses of destitute, miserable, and criminal persons believe that for ages the rich have had all the good things of life, while to them have been left the evil things. Capital to them is the tyrant. Let but law lift its hand from them for a season, or let the civilising influence of American life fail to reach them, and, if the opportunity offered, we should see an explosion from this class which might leave this city in ashes and blood.

Mr. Brace has been engaged for twenty years in various works of ministry to this outcast population, providing industrial schools and asylums of refuge for the youth of both sexes, free reading rooms and kindred institutions for men, and by any and every conceivable method, both in personal visitation and by efforts made in combination with other Christian workers, seeking to arrest and reclaim the criminal in the very home of vice. His book is so full of interest that we cannot hope to present to our readers anything like an adequate account of it, but we are quite sure that anyone who deplores the condition of our own urban population, and the lack of well-sustained harmonious organised effort to lessen its miseries, will find chapter after chapter in Mr. Brace's book to animate his hope, stimulate his zeal, and suggest modes of practical usefulness which, but for their successful adoption by Mr. Brace and his coadjutors, he might never have thought of, or if thought of, have conceived to be Utopian. "The Children's Aid Society," founded in 1853, is the association from which all the organisations to which we have referred owe their origin. It is important to remark that among the founders of this society were members of the Unitarian, Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, Methodist, Episcopalian, and other Churches, and to note that "though representing so many different sects, and ardently attached to them, there never was in all the subsequent years, the slightest difference among them resulting from their divergent views on speculative topics." The following extract, bearing upon the constitution of such an association, may be usefully pondered by all who have the "enthusiasm of humanity" in their hearts, and would fain emulate their American brethren:—

"One rock, which the manager of such a movement must always steer clear of, is the sectarian difficulty. He must ignore sects, and rest his enterprise on the broadest and simplest principles of morality and religion. The animating force must be the religious, especially the 'enthusiasm of humanity' shown in the

* The Dangerous Classes of New York, and Twenty Years' Work Among Them. By CHARLES LORING BRACE. (Trubner and Co.)

love for Christ, and for all who bear His image. But dogmatic teachings, and disputations, and sectarian ambitions, are to be carefully eschewed and avoided in such efforts of humanity. The public must learn gradually to associate the movement, not with any particular sect or church, but with the feeling of humanity and religion—the very spirit of Christ Himself."

THE QUARTERLIES.

The main feature of the *Edinburgh* is the article on the "Bennett Judgment," from the well-known pen which is ever ready to employ itself in asserting and glorifying the comprehensiveness of the Anglican Church. Whatever the judgment may be to others, to Dean Stanley and his friends it is an undoubted triumph, and we cannot wonder at the feeling with which he here reviews the controversies, and especially the ecclesiastical suits, of the last thirty years, and congratulates himself on the confirmation they have afforded of his own views. The "wise and just course" which, in his judgment, the Court of Appeal has pursued, is only the natural sequel of its predecessors; a "sequel" carrying out those principles of law and "equity" which the High Church party have always vehemently opposed, but from which they now receive the same protection which had previously been accorded to their two great rivals. The Church is thus once more shown to be "Broad, not because it includes a school to which, from the days of Cudworth downwards, that proud name has justly been awarded, but because it includes all the other elements of ecclesiastical life without which a Church consisting merely of Latitudinarians would become as narrow as they." The glory of a Church, in the Dean's idea, evidently is that it should be a fountain sending forth both sweet waters and bitter, and in order to reconcile us to so strange a phenomenon, he enters into elaborate argument to show how much of the bitter mingles with the sweet, and what a flavour of the sweet is to be found even in the most bitter. His review of the controversy on the Real Presence is extremely interesting, not only as bearing the characteristic mark of his genius and full of those exquisite touches which give such a charm to all his writings, but also because of the remarkable manner in which "the various elements which have gone to make up the sentiment of Christendom on a subject in itself so simple," are so introduced as to give the impression of a series of dissolving views, the one melting into and combining with the others in a style strangely inconsistent with the fierce and bloody strifes that have been waged about the points of difference. On no subject has Christendom been more divided, we might say, on none has there been more cruel and needless persecution, yet Dr. Stanley attempts to show that "in the vitals of the most mechanical theory of the sacraments there was wrapt up a protest in favour of the most spiritual view" (very carefully "wrapt up" it must certainly have been), and then, on the other side, that, "in the heart of the early Protestant Church, there has always been wrapt up a linking tenderness for the purely outward and material view." All this looks very broad and comprehensive, but we fear that its tendency is to emasculate religious principle by destroying all definiteness of belief. The plain fact is, these two theories are utterly irreconcilable, and a Church which retains among her clergy the representatives of both schools, celebrates at some of her altars a service which by others is regarded as rank idolatry. On Dean Stanley's theory, too, we do not see how justice has been done to Mr. Heath and Mr. Voysey, of whose cases it is not convenient to say much. "There are very few deviations," he says, "from the formularies which this decision would 'not cover,' but that can give little consolation to those whose 'deviations' are in the few. The Dean is very able, but even he will not convince impartial men that it was right to exclude Mr. Heath and Mr. Voysey if Mr. Bennett is to be retained. Among the other articles we notice an interesting and, on the whole, impartial estimate of the "Southern States since the War," and an able paper on a part of history but little known, the relations of the Popes and the Italian humanists, an account of the experiment sedulously made by a few Pontiffs "of trimming the sails of St. Peter's bark to catch the gales of secular progress," and a thoroughly Whiggish review of Sir A. Helps's "Thoughts on Government."

The *Quarterly*, in whatever else it may be deficient, never lacks vigour, appropriateness, and a certain measure of vivacity. Of articles marked by the latter characteristic chiefly, and of which the *Quarterly* has produced some good

specimens, we may note one based on M. Taine's "Notes on England and France: their Customs, Manners, and Morality." We do not assent to all its judgments, but there is a life about it which interests, and our Quarterlies are often sadly wanting in this element. Of a higher order, but still interesting and attractive to the general reader, who, in truth, may find a good deal in this number to meet his taste, is the paper on "Pilgrimages to the Shrines of 'England,'" which any who want to turn holiday rambles to good account may consult to advantage. It is, of course, the object of the *Quarterly* to bring out the crimes of Democracies in strong relief, and it certainly finds ample material for its purpose in the records of the "Reign of Terror and its Secret Police." The paper adduces a number of facts exhumed from the records of Revolutionary tribunals; but, though it is interesting enough, we think more might have been made of the subject. The writer is fair enough to acknowledge the abuses of the ancient régime, and after speaking of the infamous "lettres de cachet," of which 14,000 were issued, even under Louis XVI., his predecessor having issued more than ten times that number, adds—"It need scarcely be asked in what school the Revolutionists 'learned their processes.'" A thoroughly anti-Democratic paper, in the true "Salisbury" vein, is that on "Priests, Parliaments, and 'Electors,'" directed specially against the ballot, by which it contends that "Popular" (and virtually universal) representation has "become a reality at last." The articles on "John Stuart Mill and his School," and the "Revision of the English Bible," are both extremely valuable.

The political service rendered by the *Westminster* in such an article as that on "Sovereignty, Royal and Representative" is very great. It is an able attempt to lay down a sound scientific basis for the Liberalism of the future, to get rid of party interests and cries, grasp great principles, and to show in what direction we ought to move in order to secure real liberty, true representation, and wise government. The paper is written perhaps in a too elaborate style, but it is thoughtful, vigorous and independent. In literary papers the *Westminster* is rich. "English Philology" and "Greek Lyrical Poetry," "Andre Chenier," and "The Politics of Aristotle," are the subjects of interesting and valuable essays. In an article on "Dr. Newman: the Difficulties of Protestantism," we have a new and trenchant presentation of an old idea. Not for the first time does unbelief here exhibit a strange sympathy with Romanism, but the reason is obvious. The writer would reduce us to the alternative of accepting all that Rome teaches or rejecting even the Scripture itself. He represents a phase of thought which requires to be dealt with in a thoroughly searching and independent spirit.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Philosophy of Christianity, or the Purpose and Power of the Gospel. (William Blackwood and Sons.) The anonymous author of this little book seeks to establish the Divine authority of Christianity, by showing that its aim is exactly that which is adapted to meet the needs of our moral constitution. We are naturally constituted to pursue happiness. Happiness springs from a right realisation of our relationship both to man and God. To a degree we attain it when there is a reciprocation of human sympathies, but human relationships are liable to be disturbed, and certain to be broken by death, and we are warranted in believing, apart from Revelation, that the same happiness in kind, but permanent and progressive in degree, is to be realised by a full appreciation of our relationship to God as the Father of us all. In proportion to the definiteness of this belief, will be the definiteness and strength of our motive to obedience. We are taught that, "Man as an intelligent being, in the exercise of his free will, repudiated that trust in God which constitutes the bond that unites creature to Creator, and thus the relationship betwixt God and man was violated, and man became, in so far as the most important of his relationships was concerned, 'a guilty, because in thus far an isolated and selfish being.'" "But Scripture further teaches us that He permitted it for the most glorious of ends, 'which in no other way could have been effected. It was that a race of intelligent beings should thus be generated, who, by the exercise of their own powers, under a system of steady discipline, might rise to a higher position in the moral world than those could do who had never fallen.'" Salvation, the author of this book believes to be a much abused word, used generally as denoting an indefinite and unrevealed species of happiness to be enjoyed in a particular locality, while he maintains that it "consists in love growing out of the trust in God which constitutes a principle, and which, therefore, necessarily embraces 'all sentient, and especially all intelligent, beings with whom we stand in a form of relationship.'" This position is fully illustrated by a review of the

dealings of God with men as recorded in the Old and New Testament writings. There is an abundant use of italics throughout the book, which will rather detract from than increase its value to the careful and intelligent reader.

Longer English Poems, with Notes Philological and Explanatory, and an Introduction on the Teaching of English. Chiefly for use in schools. Edited by J. W. Hales, M.A. (Macmillan.) This is a book of a very superior kind. It is done very thoroughly, on clear principles, and has a distinct purpose, which is set forth with admirable perspicacity in the introduction. It consists of the best specimens from Spenser, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Johnson, Collins, Gray, Goldsmith, Burns, Cowper, Coleridge, Scott, Wordsworth, Byron, Keats, and Shelley, and has been very carefully edited. In addition there are some notes—about one half the book in fact, and its most valuable half, which would serve excellently for a reference book to the young student. We should not omit to mention that the book is beautifully printed, and that it would form a capital present or prize-book. The first of Mr. Hales's general observations is perhaps worth extracting—"Nothing should be told a pupil which he can think out or find out for himself." Is the editor quite sure that the etymology of *rose* in Montrose is what he says? Certainly the town's motto does not favour it. The analysis of the poem of *Rosabelle* is in every way admirable.

The Knight of Intercession, and other Poems. By T. J. Stone, M.A. (Rivington.) It is pleasant to meet with a volume of poems like this. Mr. Stone, it is clear, has studied all the best models, and has been influenced by them; but he maintains through all a distinctly individual note, and gives us real music. We are not, however, so much impressed by the poem as with some of the other and shorter pieces. There are true touches in the Idylls, and some of the poems on pictures are remarkably expressive and skilful, though nothing is more difficult than the proper working out of such themes. We like some of the sonnets—some of them are exceptionally sweet and finished. Mr. Stone knows what a sonnet is—that it is not merely fourteen ordinary couplets, printed with the last two lines indented, as some writers seem to suppose. We can move with freedom and effect within the "sonnet's scanty plot of ground." "Trust," and "The Salutation of the Elders," strike us as being very fine—true sonnets, in one word.

The new volume of the *Chandos Classics* is "The Poetical Works of William Cowper" (Warne and Co.), which is a very cheap, well-printed, and well-arranged volume—certainly in every way compact enough, and cheap enough to enable almost the poorest to have this "sweet singer" on their book-shelves—a place he deserves in every English household; for no man ever exercised a loftier and more purifying social influence than William Cowper in his poems.

Miscellaneous.

LORD SHAFTESBURY AND THE WATERCRESS SELLERS.—Last evening there was a numerous gathering of the watercress, fruit, and flower sellers, in the Berners Hall, Islington. They were entertained with a "meat tea," and towards the close of the meal Lord Shaftesbury entered the room, receiving an enthusiastic reception. An address was given by Mr. Groom, of the Laystall-street Gospel Mission, who labours specially among this class. The noble earl afterwards spoke, and in the course of his remarks (referring to the extreme poverty of some of the guests), proposed that Mr. Groom and his friends should form the nucleus of a small fund, to lend to the extent of, say, one or two shillings at a time (as capital in trade), and that it should be repaid by weekly instalments. He would undertake to raise it, and place in a few days the sum of 15*l.* at Mr. Groom's disposal. In conclusion, his lordship said he thought a fund of that description would be of great advantage to them. He sat down amid cheers and applause. Other addresses followed.

THE RISE IN PRICES.—A letter from a coal, salt, and general merchant at Runcorn, Cheshire, relating to the present condition of the coal trade, says:—"We certainly have not seen the highest prices yet, and I quite expect to see prices of the usual kind of coal in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and Wales at 20*s.* per ton before the year is out. Advances do not go any more now by 6*d.* or 1*s.* per ton, but it is 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton every time, which is the advance this very week; and the price of common coal is now 13*s.* 6*d.* per ton at the pit's mouth, or 16*s.* to 17*s.* per ton at the shipping port; and with every advance in colliers' wages there is this peculiarity, that the men produce so much less coal. There are very few collieries now where the men work more than three days a week, and then only eight hours a day; and I think the bulk of the collieries in Lancashire, &c., do not produce now more than one-third to one-half of the quantity they did twelve months ago, when prices were half what they are to-day. That a reaction will come some day is pretty certain, but I think it is distant yet, and in the meantime the working colliers are masters of the situation and know their power. These views are generally shared by all with whom I come into contact."

MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—Her Majesty's Ministers were entertained at the Man-

sion House on Wednesday evening. A brilliant company assembled, and most of the members of the Cabinet were present. Mr. Goschen responded for the Navy, Mr. Gladstone for the Ministry, the Lord Chancellor for the House of Lords, and Mr. Bruce for the Commons; the Marquis of Ripon proposing "The Ladies." Mr. Gladstone, who was most warmly received both within the hall and by a large crowd which had gathered outside, spoke briefly in responding to the principal toast, his observations chiefly having reference to the Treaty of Washington. The right hon. gentleman reminded his hearers that twelve months ago the distinguished representative of the United States in this country expressed his gratification at the conclusion of the treaty. A cloud afterwards passed over the prospects of international arbitration, but all was now right, and he was happy to repeat that which he had before stated in that hall, that Great Britain was at peace with all the world. The Premier congratulated his countrymen upon the fact that the dispute between England and America had been debated not as a question of party, but as one affecting the interests of two great peoples.

THE HOURS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES.—A deputation of operatives and masters engaged in the cotton, flax, woollen, and weavers' trades, accompanied by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Mundella, and other gentlemen, waited on Mr. Bruce on Monday at the Home Office to urge upon the Government the expediency of supporting Mr. Mundella's bill for the reduction of the hours of labour for women and children in the extensive manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the other northern counties. The deputation was received in the first instance by Mr. Winterbotham, in the absence of his chief, and he promised that the question should have the most careful consideration on the part of Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Bruce, who came in as the deputation was taking its departure, added that, in dealing with the subject, the Legislature would not be influenced by the effect of foreign competition, but merely by the consideration of the health of the employed. A deputation of masters, the object of which was to oppose the previous one, was afterwards introduced by Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., and was received by Mr. Bruce. It was composed of several influential proprietors of mills, and included in its number representatives from the firms of Messrs. Crossley, Sir Titus Salt and Co., and Messrs. Isaac Holden and Co. The deputation contended that the hours of labour were not excessive. Mr. Bruce's reply was to the same effect as that made to the other deputation.

THE SUPPLY AND PRICE OF MEAT.—A great number of working people had to go without a meat dinner on Sunday last, owing to the heat. There was scarcely any meat to be had in Smithfield Market. The butchers assured their customers that tons of beef had come up from the country unfit to be packed, and had to be destroyed; that meat would have to be eaten nearly alive to be wholesome; that the lightning had tainted at least £100,000 worth of meat consigned to the market, and the heat of the weather had done equally as much mischief. A public meeting was held on Monday night in the market-place, Accrington, which was attended by 1,500 persons, to protest against the present high prices of fuel and meat. The meeting was presided over by a factory operative, and addressed solely by them. Mr. Horridge, an operative, contended that meat should be no more than 6*d.* or 7*d.* per lb. He spoke against the aristocracy conserving the land and raising farmers' rents and the price of milk and butter. If coals and meat and provisions of all kinds kept rising, there would, he said, soon be only two classes in the country, the very rich and the very poor. He moved that they abstain from butchers' meat for one month. An operative, in seconding the motion, urged that they should use Australian beef and mutton. The resolution was carried unanimously.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.—A public meeting was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday, to receive information on the present state of the East African slave-trade. The Lord Mayor presided, and among those present were Sir Bartle Frere (ex-Governor of Bombay), Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., Lord Campbell, the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, Mr. Johnston, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Binney, Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P., Mr. J. H. Kennaway, M.P., Mr. Benjamin Millward, secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, &c. Sir Bartle Frere moved, and Sir Fowell Buxton seconded, a resolution urging upon the Government to take steps to carry out the recommendations embodied in the report of the select committee of the House of Commons to secure the entire abolition of the slave-trade in Eastern Africa. Other resolutions were proposed, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Russell Gurney, Major-General Rigby, Lord Stratheden, and others, who referred to the horrors of the slave-traffic, and it was stated that by an annual payment of 8,000*l.* per annum for a few years, the trade could be almost entirely abolished, but that this payment had been refused by the Treasury. Eventually it was resolved that the resolutions should be forwarded to the Premier by the Lord Mayor, and that a deputation should be appointed to wait on Earl Granville.

STOPPING A RAILWAY-TRAIN.—The Brighton Railway has given a new and curious example of the difficulty there is in establishing any communication between guards and passengers in railway-

trains. Parliament has ordered that a means of communication shall exist; but the Brighton Railway Company is resolved that nobody shall use it. On the 13th of July a fight took place in one of their carriages between two persons from Brighton. Two gentlemen were in the same carriage, and after vainly endeavouring to part the combatants they resolved to pull the cord and stop the train. They did so, and the men, who were covered with blood, were separated by the company's officials. The company very properly prosecuted the combatants, but included in the prosecution Mr. Akehurst, the gentleman who had stopped the train in order to arrest the fight. This is a proceeding which, on the face of it, is like bringing up one man on a charge of theft, and another on the charge of catching the thief. The company considered the disturbance to be sufficiently serious to justify the prosecution of the two men who caused it; yet prosecuted Mr. Akehurst for stopping the train without sufficient cause. The magistrates said the company had only done their duty in prosecuting the combatants; but in dismissing the charge against Mr. Akehurst they did not express the opinion which everybody must entertain about it. Parliament imposed a penalty on the misuse of the communication to prevent public inconvenience by mere nervous or wanton stoppages of the train. But the prosecution of Mr. Akehurst is an abuse of the Act of Parliament. What is the value of the communication if it is never to be used except at the risk of prosecution?—*Daily News*.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

MARRIAGES.

FEW—ROBINSON.—July 25, at the Free Church, St. Ives, Hunts, by the Rev. T. Loyd, Harry Gleaves, only son of Edward Few, Esq., of Willingham, Cambs, to Mary Ann, only child of Cornelius Robinson, Esq., of St. Ives, Hunts.

SONNENSCHN—BOLTON.—July 27, at St. Thomas's square Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. Edward Stallybrass, Adolf Sonnenschein, Esq., of Hackney, to Adolphine Frederica, eldest daughter of Ogden Bolton, Esq., barrister-at-law.

DEATH.

NEWMAN.—July 27, at Callander, N.B., Sarah, the wife of Mr. W. Newman, late of Legbourne, near Louth, Lincolnshire, aged 52.

NOTICE.—The clergy and gentry are respectfully informed that Messrs. Dollond have removed from 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, to No. 1, Ludgate-hill, where Spectacles and Eyeglasses may be had to suit every peculiarity of sight. Trial glasses sent to any part of the kingdom carriage free. No Travellers employed. Established 1750.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gazette.)
An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, July 24.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.
Notes issued £37,464,200 Government Debt. £11,015,100
Other Securities 3,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion 22,464,200
Silver Bullion

£37,464,200 £37,464,200

BANKING DEPARTMENT.
Proprietor's Capital £14,553,000 Government Securities, (inc. dead weight annuity) £13,385,646
Public Deposits .. 6,287,805 Other Securities .. 21,561,308
Other Deposits .. 22,214,790 Notes .. 11,304,940
Seven Day and other Bills 421,919 Gold & Silver Coin 673,108

£46,925,002 £46,925,002

July 25, 1872. GEO. FORBES, Chief Cashier.

HOW TO DYE SILK, WOOL, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c. in ten minutes, without soiling the hands. Use Judson's Simple Dyes, eighteen colours, 6d. each, full instructions supplied. Of all chemists. The "Family Herald," Sept. 3, says, "A very slight acquaintance with Judson's Dyes will render their application clear to all."

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.—This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very cream of Irish Whiskies, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the words "Kinahan's LL," on seal, label and cork. Wholesale Depot, 20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

A REAL SUMMER DELICACY.—WEST INDIA LIME.—It ought to be generally known that the delicate aroma and refreshing properties of the West India lime fruit are preserved from deterioration, without the aid of alcohol, by a process patented by Messrs. Rose and Co., Leith and London. The *Citrus limetta*, or lime fruit, is extensively cultivated in the West Indies; its juice possesses valuable medicinal properties, cooling and purifying the blood, beneficial in rheumatism, and antiscorbutic. The patent preserved lime juice, cordial, syrup, and champagne, as manufactured by Messrs. Rose and Co. from this fruit, possess all the above valuable properties while furnishing delicious, cooling, and refreshing beverages particularly adapted for summer use. They have received the highest recommendations from the *Lancet*, *Scientific Review*, and other eminent journals for their purity and excellence, and may be obtained everywhere in town and throughout the kingdom. Wholesale stores, 16, Bishopsgate-avenue, Camomile-street, London, and at the Refinery, Leith.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS exercise most wonderful power in promoting appetite, improving digestion, regulating the bowels, and removing nervousness and debility. The weakest will take no harm from the use of this alterative and tonic medicine, but will gradually regain their health. The strongest will preserve themselves from many of the mishaps into which their boasted strength and fearlessness of results often betray them. Long-suffering invalids may look towards this rectifying and revivifying medicine with the certain hope of having their maladies mitigated, if not removed, by their means. In short, for all ages, circumstances and conditions, Holloway points out the treatment which is competent to check the progress of disorder in, and expel its seeds from, the human frame.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Monday, July 29.

We had a small supply of English wheat at market this morning, but liberal arrivals from abroad. English wheat supported the prices of Monday last. In foreign wheat only a retail business was done, the rates being in favour of buyers. Flour was firm, without change in value. Beans and Peas sold at former prices. Indian corn was fully as dear. Barley of all descriptions was in fair request at a slight advance. Of oats the supply was good, but only best qualities maintained their value. Cargoes for orders on the coast meet a steady demand and are unchanged in value.

CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.	PEAS—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
Essex and Kent, red..	— to —		Grey ..	32 to 34	
Ditto new..	52 to 61		Maple ..	37 to 40	
White ..	—		White ..	36 to 39	
" new ..	58 to 65		Boilers ..	36 to 39	
Foreign red ..	55 to 57		Foreign ..	36 to 38	
" white ..	59 to 62				
BARLEY—			RYE—		
English malting ..	29 to 32			36 to 38	
Chevalier ..	36 to 42		OATS—		
Distilling ..	29 to 33		English feed ..	20 to 25	
Foreign ..	28 to 31		" potato ..	25 to 32	
MALT—			Scotch feed ..	—	
Pale ..	—		" potato ..	—	
Chevalier ..	—		Irish Black ..	17 to 20	
Brown ..	52 to 58		" White ..	17 to 21	
			Foreign feed ..	15 to 17	
BEANS—			FLOUR—		
Ticks ..	32 to 34		Town made ..	48 to 54	
Harrow ..	34 to 36		Best country ..	—	
Small ..	—		households ..	41 to 44	
Egyptian ..	31 to 32		Norfolk & Suffolk ..	39 to 41	

BREAD, Monday, July 29.—The prices in the Metropolitan are, for Wheat Bread, per 4lbs. loaf, 7d. to 8d.; Household Bread, 6d. to 7d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, July 29.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 21,339 head. In the corresponding week in 1871 we received 14,215; in 1870, 10,626; in 1869, 10,613; and in 1868, 11,244 head. A quiet tone has pervaded the cattle trade to-day, but at the same time there has been a fair amount of firmness. The supply of beasts has been good, and there has been a fair number from Tonnage, and a few also from Oporto. From our own grazing districts the receipts have been moderate. The demand has not been active, but prices have been steady. For the best breeds 5s. to 6s. 2d. per 8lbs. has been paid. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 750 short-horns, &c.; from Norfolk, &c., about 350 Scots and crosses; and from other parts of England about 600 various breeds. There has been a fair show of sheep in the pens. Sales have progressed slowly, but at full prices. The best Downs and half-breeds have made 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d., and occasionally 6s. 10d. per 8lbs. Lambs have sold at from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 8d. per 8lbs. Calves have been quiet, on former terms. Pigs have been unaltered.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

a. d. s. d.	a. d. s. d.	a. d. s. d.	a. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts 3 2 to 3 6	Prime Southdown 6 6 to 6 8		
Second quality 3 10 to 4 6	Large coarse calves 4 8 to 5 0		
Prime large oxen 5 8 to 5 10	Prime small 5 6 to 6 0		
Prime Scots 6 0 to 6 2	Large hogs 3 8 to 4 4		
Coarse inf. sheep 4 0 to 4 8	Neat sm. porkers 4 8 to 5 0		
Second quality 5 0 to 5 8	Lamb 7 9 to 8 8		
Pr. coarse woolled 6 0 to 6 6			

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, July 29.—Moderate supplies of meat have been on sale. The trade has been slow, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

a. d. s. d.	a. d. s. d.	a. d. s. d.	a. d. s. d.
Inferior beef 3 4 to 3 10	Middling do. 5 4 to 5 8		
Middling do. 4 0 to 4 8	Prime do. 6 0 to 6 4		
Prime large do. 5 0 to 5 6	Large pork 3 4 to 3 8		
Prime small do. 5 4 to 5 8	Small do. 4 0 to 4 6		
Veal 4 8 to 5 4	Lamb 6 8 to 7 4		
Inferior Mutton 5 0 to 5 4			

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 29.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,222 firkins butter and 3,624 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 24,319 packages butter, 3,624 bales, and 32 boxes bacon. The sale for butter was checked last week owing to the extreme heat of the weather, the quality of the arrivals being affected by it. Prices were irregular, according to condition, &c. In the bacon market there was little alteration to notice. The sale ruled slow.

HOPS.—BOROUGH, Monday, July 29.—The improvement in the growing crop noticed in our last has been maintained, and is now sufficiently assured to lead us to expect a good average yield. The small business done in new hops during the week has been at reduced rates. The reports from the Continent are very similar to our own. Mid and East Kent, 10s. 10s., 12s. 12s., to 15s. 15s.; Weald, 7s. 8s., 10s. to 9s.; Sussex, 7s. 7s. 15s., to 8s. 8s.; Farnham and country, 11s. 11s., 13s. 13s. Yearlings—Mid and East Kent, 3s. 3s. 15s., to 5s.; Weald of Kent, 3s. 10s., 3s. to 4s. 15s.; Sussex, 2s. 16s., 3s. 10s., to 4s. 10s.; Farnham and country, 6s. to 7s.; Olds, 1s. 1s. 5s., to 1s. 10s.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 29.—The markets are well supplied. The trade is firmer, as follows:—Shaws, 70s. to 90s. per cwt.; Regents, 100s. to 130s.; Kidneys, 110s. to 160s.

SEED, Monday, July 29.—Scarcely any cloverseed offering of any description, and prices are nominally the same as previously. New trifolium can be bought on low terms to arrive from France, but there is very little demand for it. New trefoil also is offered from thence at low rates. New English is soon expected. Canaryseed brought former rates steadily. Large Hempseed was quite as dear. White mustardseed was taken in small quantities at quite as high rates, but there was nothing in brown samples. There are more samples of new English rapeseed offering; prices are somewhat irregular, and more in favour of the buyers than last week. New French samples can be had on lower terms, but crushers are not yet free buyers.

WOOL, Monday, July 29.—The wool market has been steadier in tone, but the actual business concluded has been very moderate; prices however, are firm, sales not being pressed.

OIL, Monday, July 29.—Linseed oil has been steady, and rape has been firm. Other oils have been quiet.

TALLOW, Monday, July 29.—Market steady. New Y.C., spot, 46s. 6d.; old, 43s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow, 41s. net cash.

COAL, Monday, July 29.—Market heavy at last day's rates. Framwellgate Wallsend, 21s. 6d.; Hettons, 31s.; Hetton's Lyons, 28s. 3d.; Tanfield, 25s. 6d.; Tees, 21s.—Ships fresh arrived, 28; ships at sea 10.

Advertisements.

JUNIOR GOVERNESS.—A Minister's DAUGHTER (18) OFFERS her SERVICES in French, Singing, and English, in exchange for Lessons from Masters.—Rev. R. H. Smith, 28, South Hill Park, Hampstead.

A YOUNG LADY, residing at Enfield, would be glad to MEET with a LADY of congenial tastes and habits, to SHARE her HOME.—For Particulars and Terms, address, Rev. H. S. Toms, Enfield, N.

SEASIDE.—Two Seasons, or twelve months for £20 in advance. Five Unfurnished Rooms in a Detached Villa, with Coach-house, Stable, and Garden. Or Board, or Board and Education, for one or more Little Boys or Girls.—Address, F. T., 2, Ottery Cottages, College-street, S.W., London.

WANTED, in a Gentleman's Family, within an hour of London by rail, a Lady or a Gentleman and his Wife as INMATES. There are extensive pleasure-grounds and every comfort and convenience. Liberal terms would be expected.—Address, B. G. S., 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION for DISEASES of the SKIN.

Physician—Dr. BARR MEADOWS, 49, Dover-street, W. Patients attend at 227, Gray's-inn-road, King's-cross, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at 10, Mitre-street, Aldgate, on Wednesdays and Fridays. Mornings at Ten; Evenings, Six till Nine.

Free to the necessitous poor; payment required from other applicants.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.

CHLORALUM. An odourless, non-poisonous disinfectant. The saline antiseptic. Harmless as common salt.

15, Pembroke-road, Dublin.

11th September, 1871.

Sir,—I beg to state that the chloralum powder and solution have been largely employed in this city, and with the most complete success.

The bed of the River Liffey, which emitted a very offensive odour during the recent warm weather, was most satisfactorily disinfected by chloralum powder at the rate of only one pound per 25 square feet.

I have found it most efficacious as a purifier of stables, and I use it constantly in my own house. Altogether, I may say of chloralum that it is a very valuable sanitary agent, and one which is certain to come into general use.

I remain, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Professor of Hygiene, Royal College of Surgeons, and Analyst of the City of Dublin.

CHLORALUM IS DISINFECTANT.

CHLORALUM IS A SALINE ANTISEPTIC.

CHLORALUM IS ASTRINGENT.

CHLORALUM is sold in quarts, 2s.; pints, 1s.; half-pints, 6d. By the gallon, 5s. In large quantities by special contract at greatly-reduced prices.

CHLORALUM FOR CHOLERA.

CHLORALUM FOR SICK ROOMS.

CHLORALUM POWDER.

CHLORALUM POWDER IS HARMLESS.

CHLORALUM POWDER.—The best stable disinfectant

Chloralum Powder will be found invaluable in—

Hospitals

Closets and Ill-Ventilated

Alleys and Roads

Apartment

Earth Closets

Dustbins

Wine and Beer Cellars

Stables

Chloralum Powder is not caustic or hurtful in any way, and although it absorbs moisture, it does not deteriorate by keeping.

Casks, 1 cwt., for 15s., and in 6d. and 1s. packets.

CHLORALUM WOOL.

CHLORALUM WOOL IN SURGERY.

CHLORALUM WOOL IN HOSPITALS.

CHLORALUM WOOL.—The New Styptic and Anti-septic Surgical Dressing. In pound and half-pound packages, at 6s. per lb.

CHLORALUM WADDING.—CHLORALUM WADDING, in sheets, price 2s. 6d.

Chloralum Wadding is used extensively as a disinfectant in coffins. A dead body, when covered with Chloralum Wool cannot convey infection.

CHLORALUM IS SOLD BY ALL CHYMISTS.

CHLORALUM CO.—1 and 2, Great Winchester-street-buildings, E.C.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

The main object of the Society is the improvement of the condition of the poor (1) by bringing about co-operation between the Charities and the Poor Law, and among the Charities; (2) by securing due investigation and fitting action in all cases; and (3) repressing mendicancy.

The funds of the Council and of the District Committees are distinct. The funds of the Council are for the purposes of administration and organization only.

CONTRIBUTIONS towards the expenses of the Council can be paid at the central office, 15, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, or to the account of the Charity Organization Society, at Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s, 59, Strand, W.C.

C. B. P. BOSANQUET, Secretary.

C. J. RIBTON-TURNER, Organising Secretary.

UNIVERSAL PRAYER FOR OUR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

"Arise, cry out in the night: in the beginning of the watches pour out thine heart like water before the face of the Lord: lift up thy hands towards Him for the life of thy young children, that faint for hunger in the top of every street."—Lamentations ii. 19.

It has been thought by the Committee of the SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, that in view of the solemn and increasing responsibilities of their work, their fellow-labourers would gladly welcome the proposal to appoint a day on which Teachers throughout the land might offer SPECIAL PRAYER, both unitedly and privately, on behalf of those committed to their charge.

In answer to such a prayer, a new blessing might be confidently expected; while the effect of the hallowed fellowship would be felt by both the teacher and the taught; the former being stimulated to more fervid piety and zeal, and the latter being led to a more thoughtful concern for their immortal interests.

The Committee therefore propose that Lord's-day, the 20th of October, and Monday, the 21st of October, should be set apart for the above purpose, and suggest that the following order should be as closely as possible observed:—

That on Lord's-day morning, Oct. 20th, between 7 and 8, all Teachers should offer special prayer, in private, for God's blessing upon their work; especially in the conversion of their scholars to Himself.

That in the afternoon of the day, the usual services should be varied, and each school gathered for prayer, the proceedings being interspersed by suitable addresses.

That in the evening of the day the Teachers meet for prayer either before or after Public Worship.

That on Monday, Oct. 21st, between 7 and 8 a.m., all Teachers should again offer special prayer in private, for God's blessing upon their work.

That in the course of the day the female teachers of each school should hold a prayer-meeting.

That in the evening a special prayer-meeting should be held by every church on behalf of the Sunday-school, suitable and stirring addresses being intermingled with the prayers.

Appropriate topics for supplication and intercession will present themselves to all. Above everything, the prayers should be for a special outpouring of the Holy Spirit, imparting to the Teachers heavenly wisdom, to the Scholars docility and seriousness; enkindling the deeper interest of the Churches in the work; and leading, as the happy result, to a large ingathering of the young into the fold of Christ.

It is intended to call upon Teachers in every part of the world to blend their supplications, so that the poet's thought may be realised in a glorious sense, and

"The whole round world be every way
Bound with gold chains about the feet of God."

WILLIAM GROSER,
AUGUSTUS BENHAM,
FOUNTAIN JOHN HARTLEY,
JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, } Hon. Secs.

56, Old Bailey, London, E.C., July, 1872.

CONFERENCE ON ELECTORAL REFORM.—REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

A CONFERENCE convened by the Electoral Reform Association of Representatives of Reform Associations, Liberal Electoral Committees, and others, to discuss grievances arising out of the present imperfect system of representation, will be held at ST. JAMES'S HALL, London, on the 12th NOVEMBER, at Eleven o'clock. Reform Associations, Liberal Committees, and others, are invited to nominate Representatives to attend such Conference.

A Public Meeting will be held in the Evening of the same day, in support of the Resolutions adopted by the Conference.

Further information may be obtained on application by letter to the "Committee," Electoral Reform Association, 20, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE—between Poole and Bournemouth.

This Establishment, conducted by Rev. WALTER GILL, aided by competent Masters, will re-open (D.V.), on THURSDAY, August 1st.

Terms moderate. Educational training thorough and comprehensive. Reference to parents of pupils.

MERTON HOUSE COLLEGIATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, ST. JAMES'S ROAD, WEST CROYDON.

There are a few VACANCIES, which may be filled on moderate terms. Educational advantages great, and domestic arrangements unusually good. Efficient Masters in attendance. Resident English and Foreign Governesses. Pupils prepared for the Public Examinations. Training Class for Little Girls under ten years of age.

Principal—Mrs. DIX.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, MAITLAND PARK, HAVERSTOCK HILL.

Instituted May 10, 1758, for Children of both sexes, and from any part of the Kingdom.

BANKERS—London Joint Stock Bank, Princes-street, E.C. Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES.

The 229th HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Governors was held at the London Tavern on Thursday, July 25, for the Election of Forty Orphan Children, from a list of 129 candidates. At the close of the Ballot, the following were declared to be SUCCESSFUL:—

1. Bull, Kate Emily 439 21. Heritage, Wm. James 470
2. Barker, Violetta M. 342 22. Taylor, Thomas Wm. 455
3. Carter, Alice Mary 371 23. Beeston, Geo. Buxton. 448
4. Rolerts, Mary Ann 332 24. Bryant, George John. 444
5. Ross, Alice Jackson 322 25. Edwards, Henry 427
6. Dolling, Eliza Ansted. 316 26. Sewell, Wilfred 414
7. Wardle, Martha 296 27. Gues, Charles 408
8. Berry, Alice Warren 293 28. Mann, Edw. Herbert. 397
9. Gray, Jane Ellen 276 29. Powell, Geo. William. 394
10. Miller, Jane S. M. A. 273 30. Witham, Geo. Thomas 356
11. Brazier, Ernest 656 31. Coppard, Fred. Theod. 353
12. Pogson, Albert 645 32. Coard, Frank Lefevre. 353
13. Willgoos, G. Fredk. 581 33. Carter, Charles C. H. 352
14. Coad, Samuel William 543 34. Natt, Charles A. J. 344
15. Sinclair, George Harry 511 35. Compton, John Chas. 334
16. Clark, John Thomas 508 36. Orton, William Amos. 328
17. Smith, Frederick Jas. 500 37. Taylor, James 320
18. Richardson, Frank H. 493 38. Taylor, Wm. Tydeman 310
19. Miles, Harry 489 39. Swannell, Frederick ... 309
20. Pearce, Alfred Harold. 473 40. Coventry, Fredk. Wm. 308

After a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, John Kemp Welch, Esq., V.P. and Treasurer, and to the Scrutineers, the proceedings terminated.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 73, Cheapside, E.C.

The Orphan Working School has accommodation for 400 orphans; but it is not full for want of funds. The Charity depends upon voluntary contributions for at least £6,500 annually, upon an expenditure of £9,000. CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary. The NEXT ELECTION will occur in JANUARY.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

2,786 have been admitted into the School.

76 Orphans during the present year.

STATE OF THE SCHOOLS.

C. B. Curtis, Esq., B.A., Principal of the Training College, Borough-road, under date January 8, 1872, says:—"The Girls' School is still marked by admirable discipline and quiet energy, and in every branch of instruction the girls are making steady progress. In the Boys' School an extraordinary amount of work is done—and done thoroughly. Though hardly within my province, I cannot refrain from saying that the excellence of the arrangements throughout the Institution fully suffice to show that you spare no effort to render your Schools second to none in the country."

Forms for candidates can be at once obtained.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 73, Cheapside, E.C.

EDUCATION.—PELICAN HOUSE, PECKHAM.

Miss DIXIE, who has succeeded her Aunt, Miss Fletcher, in the Establishment which she so long and successfully conducted, will continue to RECEIVE YOUNG LADIES as Resident and Daily Pupils.

Miss Dixie endeavours to combine the advantages of a sound, first-class Education with the comforts of a happy Christian home.

References kindly permitted to—
Charles Reed, Esq., M.P., Earlsmead, Upper Homerton.
Wm. Cooke, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., 3, Lee-place, Upper Clapton.
Wm. Edwards, Esq., Fairfield, Denmark-hill.
Rev. John Pillans, 118, Camberwell-grove.

BRAMHAM HOUSE SCHOOL, SURBITON, S.W.

The Session closed on the 25th inst., when the Rev. W. Jones, who carefully examined the work and gave an excellent address to the Pupils, expressed his great satisfaction with the thoroughness of the work done, and the fact that ALL the Pupils were so thoroughly taught and not a few prominent ones presented to his notice.

The NEXT SESSION will open on the 28th August.
A few VACANCIES.

TETTENHALL COLLEGE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

HEAD MASTER.

ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A., Lond. (Gold Medalist in Classics); late Andrews' Scholar, and First Prizeman in Higher Senior Mathematics, of University College, London; Fellow of University College, London.

SECOND MASTER.

JAMES SHAW, Esq., Peel Exhibitioner, Queen's University, Ireland; and First of First Class in Classical Honours at the First B.A. Examination, London University.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

MARTIN F. SHORT, Esq., B.A., and Prizeman of Corp. Christi College, Cambridge, Classics and English Language. JOSEPH K. BARNES, Esq., English and Chemistry.

HENRY TAYLOR, Esq., English.

HERMANN POMNITZ, Esq., Certificated by the Imperial Prussian Government, and by the University of Paris, Music and Foreign Languages.

ARCHIBALD GUNN, Esq., Student Royal Academy of Arts, London, Drawing.

Resident Lady Matron, Miss BAYLISS.

Applications to Head Master, or to the Hon. Sec., S. DICKINSON, Esq., Wolverhampton.

BEDFORDSHIRE MIDDLE CLASS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

KEMPSTON, near BEDFORD.

ANNUAL FEE, £33 10s. NO EXTRAS.

For Particulars, apply to the Secretary, Mr. T. W. TURNLEY Bedford.

HEATHFIELD, STONYGATE, LEICESTER.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, Conducted by the Misses MIALI.

French, Italian, Latin, and German, Music, Singing, and Drawing, Dancing and Calisthenics, taught exclusively by the Masters assigned to them.

The English studies are under the immediate direction of the Misses Miall and competent Governesses.

The house is large and airy, situated in a high and healthy locality, surrounded by a good garden.

Terms, with references, forwarded on application.

HIGHBURY HOUSE SCHOOL, ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA.

Upper, Middle, and Preparatory Departments. Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and thorough English.

Kinder-Garten and Pestalozzian Classes for Little Boys.

The comfort and health of delicate boys especially studied.

A liberal table and watchful care.

Head Master—Rev. W. WOODING, B.A.

For Prospectus apply to Mrs. Duff, Highbury House, St. Leonard's.

SEASIDE EDUCATIONAL HOME, SANDGATE-ROAD, FOLKESTONE.

The Misses FAMARISS, having for several years been engaged in the education of Young Ladies, combine experience with home comforts and religious training. Great care bestowed on the health of the Pupils. Situation healthy and bracing. Terms moderate.

References—Rev. T. Aveling, Kingsland; Rev. A. Palmer, Folkestone; Rev. W. Rose, Portsmouth; and the Parents of Pupils.

A prospectus on application.

TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE, FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM, LONDON.

PRINCIPALS—Mrs. TODD and Rev. J. W. TODD, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

English Literature ... Mrs. C. L. BALFOUR.
Botany ... Prof. BENTLEY, King's Coll.
French Language ... Dr. MANDROU.
German Language ... Dr. GERNER.
Italian Language ... Signor SUINO.
English Composition ... FITZHERBERT WILLIAMS.
Globe and Natural Science. E. H. COTTON, M.A.
Music—Theory, &c. ... JOHN BLOCKLEY, Esq.
Piano and Harmonium ... Herr LOUIS DIEHL.
Singing and Organ ... JAMES COWARD, Esq.
Drawing and Painting ... R. W. BUSS, Esq.
Geology and Biblical Studies Rev. J. W. TODD, D.D., F.G.S.

Terms and Particulars on application.

STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEACHES' GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Principals—The Misses HOWARD.

AUTUMN TERM will BEGIN THURSDAY, Sept. 19th.

36, HILLDROP - ROAD, LONDON, N.

LADIES' SCHOOL, conducted by the Misses HEWITT, assisted by superior English and Foreign Masters.
The Year is divided into Three Terms.

WESTWOOD PARK HOUSE COLLEGE for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, FOREST-HILL, SYDENHAM.

PRINCIPAL—

The Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR.

The Course of Instruction includes, besides the usual English Studies, Algebra and Geometry; Book-keeping; Natural Science; Elocution, English Composition and Literature; the Latin, Greek, and French and German Languages.

Pupils are prepared for the Oxford or Cambridge Local Examinations.

The Year is divided into three Sessions.

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Music, Instrumental, and Vocal—JOHN BLOCKLEY, Esq., jun.
Drawing, Modelling, and Perspective—R. W. BUSS, Esq.
French and Mathematics—M. MANDROU, Esq., M.A., Paris Academy.

German—HERR OTTO GERNER.

Natural Science—THOS. JONES, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.A.S.

VICTORIA VILLA, FINCHLEY, N.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, Conducted Mrs. WASHINGTON WILKS. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education, with the French and German Languages; also Piano, Singing, and Drawing taught by competent Masters.

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WILD FLOWERS OF INDIA,
MEADOW QUEEN,
MATHIOLA,
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BUTTERFLY ORCHIS,
CROWN BOQUET.
THE NEW PERFUMES.

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For sale everywhere at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. per bottle.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

PRINCIPAL: The Rev. SAMUEL NEWTH, M.A.

Arrangements for Session 1872-73.

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

Homiletics	Rev. THOMAS BINNEY.
Dogmatic Theology	Rev. JOHN STOUTON, D.D.
Apologetics	Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, D.D.
New Testament Exegesis	The PRINCIPAL.
Old Testament Exegesis	Rev. MAURICE NENNER.
Ecclesiastical History	The PRINCIPAL.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Logic and Mental Philosophy	Rev. J. RADFORD THOMSON, M.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	The PRINCIPAL.
English Language and Literature	Rev. LL. D. BEVAN, LL.B.
Classics	
German	Rev. MAURICE NENNER.
Chemistry and Physiology	E. B. AVELING, Esq., B. Sc.

CANDIDATES seeking admission in September as Students for the Ministry are requested to send in their applications and testimonials, as soon as possible, to the undersigned, at the College, Finchley New-road, Hampstead, N.W.

WILLIAM FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.

HEAD MASTER—

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